



2015 MPA FORUM MINUTES WCNP 16 – 18 February 2015

	MINUTES OF MPA FORUM EVENT HELD AT WEST COAST NATIONAL PARK MPA FEBRUARY 2015						
<u>1.</u>	Delegates were welcomed to WCNP Conference Facility and Geelbek Accommodation by Mr Paddy Gordon Park						
	Manager of TMNP and Mr. Peirre Nel Senior Section Ranger at WCNP who elaborated on the WCNP MPA To all						
	delegates.						
<u>2.</u>	OPENING AND WELCOME ADDRESS						
	MR LIWALAM MADIKIZA						
Wel	come to the MPA Forum 2015 hosted by DEA: Oceans and Coasts and supported by WWF-SA. This Forum will						
ens	ure better collaboration between the Department and MPA managers						
This	s is an annual interactive meeting that involves different stakeholder from Managers, Scientists, Conservationists,						
Gov	vernment agencies and NGO's support agencies all participating to ensure "Best Practice" and another way by						
gov	government to ensure the commitment to protect and conserve the Marine environment.						
Mar	Managers of all SA Marine Protected Areas get together to ensure progressive management of SA's MPA I welcome						
and acknowledge the presence of the different agencies. This Forum platform is provided for issues common to all							
MP/	MPA,s to be discussed and to seek solutions as this will ensure consistent management of the MPA's across the						
cou	ntry, the commitment shown by all organisations in ensuring that society lives in harmony with its resources						
MP/	A's are a controversial issue that needs a lot of thinking and planning towards development, implementing and						

MPA's are a controversial issue that needs a lot of thinking and planning towards development, implementing and management and it is important that we do not omit any step towards the process of developing MPAs. Branch Oceans and Coasts main mandate is - the Declaration of MPA's, it is a national competency, the Minister must gazette and proclaim approved MPA's by;

- Facilitating the management through delegation of MPA
- o Facilitation of the development of National Strategies regarding MPA expansions
- o Responsible for functionality and feasibility of all MPAs
- SA's is a signatory to international agreements to ensure that our national resources and ecosystem are protected and conserved, CBD etc

SA's Resources have been reported to be declining with;

- The increased pressure of growing coastal communities and various other factors
- o Likewise overall biodiversity and ecosystem is facing a serious challenge

There's a need for vigorous discussions and to come up with various measures to ensure that we respond to the above, the department acknowledges and appreciates the work done by MPA managers and the research by our Scientists would not be realised without the support from the MPA staff

Recently there was Oceans Economy Lab that was set up in KZN and the aim of the OE Labs was;

- An **Operation Phakisa** initiative that had experts from SA discussing and coming up with the best plans of speeding up the economic opportunities
- That Operation Phakisa is emanating from the Oceans Policy and is in line with the National Development Plan principle of making the Ocean's opportunities contribute towards the economy of the country
- The creation of jobs from the oceans and coasts
- o The 4 labs that were formed included MSP and Ocean Governance which dealt specifically with MPA's
- o To support the Operation Phakisa initiative

During this Forum I want you to strive on paying attention to the important issues and ask those useful and important questions and provide advice and commit to finding solutions for the best management practices in all the SA MPAs

and continue with the implementation of the resolutions of such important meetings.

Have an open door policy in order to be accessible/reachable and to be able to listen to advice particularly from the coastal communities and communicate the reasons behind any decisions taken especially with the affected parties as well as establishing frequent communication networks with all parties

Consult, consult, consult!!!!

Enjoy, enjoy and enjoy!!!

3. Apologies

- o Mzwabantu Kostauli (ECPTA)
- o Wandile Mzazi (ECPTA)
- o DEA Senior Managers
- Ane Oosthuizen (SANPARKS)
- Pierre de Villiers (CapeNature)
- Wayne Evans (EKZN)
- Bulelwa (Agulhas National Park)
- Craig Smith (DAFF)

4. OPERATION PHAKISA MPAS: Dr. KERRY SINK (SANBI)

Dr, K. Sink is working on a revised network that will complement the existing 21 MPAs. These initiatives are led by Mr Xola Mkefe and Dr Kerry Sink and they are leading the technical and spatial planning framework that underline the proposed network.

Kerry Sink took part in the MPAs Lab team of the Ocean Governance and Protection lab, and they had 10 initiatives that came out of one lab. They set out to develop a spatial efficient new network of off shore MPAs that will complement the existing protected areas. Systematic planning to develop a spatially efficient network with little impact on the economy was discussed as South Africa's current MPA's do not cover all the different Marine Eco systems. The 2012 national biodiversity assessment helped to identify which marine ecosystem types are threatened, with the long term goal to protect the currently vulnerable and unprotected ecosystems and habitat types, South Africa currently has 16 ecological and biological significant areas (EBSA's) which were developed through regional workshops organized by the Conventional for Biological Diversity (CBD).

A decision was taken that the proposed MPA's will be fully proclaimed in the Protected Areas Act which has not been tried to date as currently all MPA's are proclaimed through the MLRA. It is important to note that the rezoning that the rezoning of existing MPA's was not tackled by Operation Phakisa.

In terms of the formal stakeholder consultation process an announcement of intention to declare these proposed MPA's and an invitation for public comment will be published through the Government Gazette. The key target was set for March 2015. She elaborated more about the 21 new proposed MPA's and for plans to expand existing MPA's. They will take protection to include 94% of our habitat types; initially this was 60% of our habitat types in our existing protected areas network.

These are the new proposed MPAs;

- o Child's Bank
- o Benguela Bank
- Benguela muds
- Cape Canyon
- o Robben Island
- o Southeast Atlantic Seamounts
- o Browns Bank Corals
- Browns Bank Complex
- Agulhas Bank Complex
- Agulhas mud
- Southwest Indian seamounts
- Agulhas front
- Port Elizabeth corals
- Amathole expansion

- o Protea banks
- $\circ \quad \text{Aliwal Shoal expansion} \\$
- o uThukela MPA
- o Isimangaliso expansion

Questions and Discussion

4.1 What does Phakisa mean?

It means project hurry up. "Unlocking Oceans Economy"

4.2 What are the ramifications of these proposed MPAs for communities?

The proposed areas are mostly offshore and have a minor coastal use and there are no coastal community implications but the expansion of existing MPAs will have some implications.

4.3 Offshore MPAs, how are they policed and how effective is that policing and monitoring?

There are vessel monitoring systems (VMS) in place and trawlers are required to keep records of everywhere they've been as part of their MSC certification requirements. There is also a strong focus of using international satellite for fisheries vessels and mining vessels.

4.4 How do we know where these MPAs are?

SANBI and DEA are currently working with the hydrography office, the MPAs will be included in maps but they have to be finalised first. The stakeholder process will be a meaningful process.

4.5 Who will have a final say on these proposed MPAs?

The decision is going to be made by DEA they are leading this initiative but all decisions will be open to public consultation through the Government Gazette.

4.6 Is there a process of streamlining the whole process?

During Operation Phakisa there was a clear leader and owner of each initiative, there are clear roles and responsibilities. On the Phakisa website it is possible to track the progress of each Phakisa initiatives.

4.7 How will they be communicating the Phakisa process going forward?

Local communities, how will they get involved in this whole process?

A plan will be made on the next Municipal Coastal Committee meeting of the West Coast. Someone from DEA will attend and present the initiatives of Operation Phakisa so that the Biosphere and the community will be aware. There were consultations done regarding this network of proposed MPAs, there will be notice of intention before declaration. There will be a stakeholder consultation strategy which will be done by DEA.

5. ACCEPTANCE OF 2014 MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING: MR. SIYABONGA DLULISA (DEA)

Minutes were accepted with a few minor amendments.

6. IKHAYA LETHEMBA, SOUTH AFRICAS COMMUNITY BASED HOPE SPOT INITIATIVE: MR. TARRON DRY (OVERSTRAND LED)

Mr T. Dry said the purpose of Ikhaya lethemba was to generate awareness of the ocean. Dr Sylvia III who won a TED award came to South Africa in 2014 and launched 6 hope spots. A hope spot is a community based initiative set up to help drive marine protection that is not sanctioned by government

It cost about R 800 000.00 to launch the Cape Whale Hope Spot which was done by the Overstrand Municipality working together with the community.

A video unveiling the hope spot was shown.

Questions and Discussion

6.1 Examples of specific Hope Spots initiatives was requested.

They've got community based initiatives, incorporation of the municipality with CapeNature. Whale cruises, school programs and satellite aquarium.

6.2 Has each of the hope spots got someone responsible for them?

Each hope spot works differently in some areas, there is an NGO or government unit that drives it specifically such as the Cape Whale hope spot.

7. OCEAN AND COAST RESEARCH IN MPAS:

MS. JABULILE NHEKO (DEA)

This pilot monitoring program was started at Gouwkamma and Robberg MPA's by Dr Maya Pfaff (DEA) and Ms Natalie Baker (CapeNature), Ms Natalie Baker approached Dr Maya Pfaff from DEA (a Rocky Shore Ecologist) and pointed out that monitoring is the mandate of many organisations and CapeNature had a desire to start this pilot monitoring program and expand it to other MPAs.

The project involved gathering base line data which was to be collected to determine the effects of;

- Pollution
- $\circ \quad \text{Invasion of alien species} \\$
- $\circ \quad \text{Sea level rise} \\$
- o Change in sea water temperature/variability

This Rocky shores monitoring project was initiated because;

- The Rocky shore is a complex marine environment (High diversity)
- o It is the perfect "laboratory" to assess changes in marine communities
- o It is the most accessible marine habitat
- o It is vulnerable to human-induced threats
- \circ $\hfill \hfill \hf$
- \circ $\$ It is a relatively easy way of collecting data
- o It is ideal for education purposes

This method to monitor Rocky shores is relatively simple and it entails setting up three permanent transects 5m apart in the Littorina, Upper Balanoid, lower Balanoid and Infra tidal zone. 30cm X 30cm photos are taken at 1 m intervals on all three transects. The data is collected and entered into a central data base for analyses later

The Field Rangers that collect the data are trained at their respective MPA's to do the following;

- Species and/or functional group IDs
- Scoring data from photos using Coral Point Count
- o Enter data into data base
- Get a quick result as a graphical print output
- Store data on Cloud storage and create backups
- o Reporting system to allow consistency among MPA's

Way forward

After 1 year of monitoring, data from Goukamma and Robberg MPAs will be analysed by an expert (e.g. Honours student) and evaluated and CapeNature will expand the monitoring programme to other MPAs and lastly supplement the 'core' monitoring surveys with detailed, less frequent expert surveys.

Questions and Discussions

7.1 Is the focus on monitoring Rocky Shores in MPA's only?

No they will not be focusing on MPAs only, other rocky shores can also be monitored as long as there are people willing to do the work, DEA will assist them.

7.2 Does the need/initiative to monitor come from DAFF/DEA?

No it is for MPA's and others who want to do this monitoring to decide and DEA doesn't want to force people into the project, they will assist with regards to training re the transect lines and data capture. MPA and non MPA staff should be the ones interested in doing the monitoring work.

8. STATE OF THE MPA, METT REPORT / TAKING MPA FORUM INTO THE FUTURE: MR. JOHN DUNCAN (WWF-SA)

Mr J. Duncan noted that the MPA Forum was formed to provide stakeholders working in the MPAs the opportunity to come together and share their challenges. He stated that the forum shouldn't be owned by anyone, it is a stakeholder driven entity. He presented feedback from the recent State of MPA Management report on the following;

The biggest challenge facing MPA management in South Africa?

- Funding
- Staff Capacity

• Training

Progress that has been made in the MPA sector

- MPA Training
- MPA creation and zonation
- \circ Guidelines for comanagement
- MPA advisory forums developed
- Equipment secured
- Management plans developed

Recurrent needs listed across multiple MPA Forum Events

- \circ Monitoring
- MPA specific objectives
- o Central MPA data base for research and communications materials
- Coordinated research agenda
- o Integrated estuary and MPA policies
- Funding
- o Community engagement around MPA's

The role of MPA Forum?

- o Communication
- $\circ \quad \text{Coordination} \quad$
- o Planning

MPA Forum Coordinator Responsibilities

- o The annual implementation of the MPA capacity development program
- Providing on going management support to MPA managers through coordination of the MPA forum Event with stakeholders
- o Fund raising and implementation of the key activities/needs identified at the annual MPA Forum event

Three Key Objectives -

Objective No: 1

Improve MPA management effectiveness and capacity development through;

- o The roll out of a long term MPA capacity development programme in South Africa
- Monitoring the effectiveness of MPA management in South Africa through the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) or similar reporting tools
- o Development of standardised MPA reporting guidelines

Objective No: 2

Foster collaboration and information sharing between MPA stakeholders in South Africa through;

- The development of a central communications and information sharing platform for National and Regional MPA stakeholders (including new MPA stakeholders associated with the Operation Phakisa programme)
- \circ Coordinating the communication of MPA research priorities to the broader scientific community
- o Coordinating the MPA stakeholder community's response to current and future environmental challenges
- \circ $\,$ Organizing the annual MPA forum Event within one of SA's MPA's $\,$
- o Developing a long term strategy for funding and the institutionalisation of the MPA Forum secretariat

Objective No:3

Implementation of an integrated multi-stakeholder approach to MPA Governance in Southern Africa by;

 Assisting with the integration of the human dimensions guidelines (eg Livelihoods, culture, gender) into MPA Management plans.

Questions and Discussions

8.1 Role of the forum, how is the forum going forward and going to link to the MPA Advisory Forum on the ground at each MPA and where are the community representatives from the community of the stakeholder forums?

We DEA/WWF will try to get a representative group of stakeholders to attend the forum but there are funding challenges. There should be some form of coordination from the communities to identify the appropriate people to attend the event.

8.2 A lot of MPAs were declared under MLRA now they have been moved under the Protected Areas Act however it is not always clear what the specific objectives of each MPA is?

DEA have been asked to develop TOR to be evaluated and to determine if the current MPAs achieve what they were set up for. The MPAs have been put in places for specific things which are not spelled out and are not clear if they are achieving these objectives.

9. INTRODUCING THE NEW METT Version 3: MR. PAUL BRITTON

The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is based on an international system which was adapted for South Africa in 2010 and was applied to all terrestrial protected areas. The purpose of the METT is that it is a framework for assessing management of protected areas. Their main focus was to look at the METT results that have been applied to all the terrestrial protected areas from 2010 – 2013.

Framework for Assessing Management of Protected Areas

Evaluation

Outcomes - What did we achieve? Outputs - What were the results? Context: Status & Threats - Where are we now? Planning - Where do we want to be? Inputs - What do we need?

Processes - How do we go about it?

Mr. Britton stressed that the METT is not about the score

What does the METT South Africa do?

- o It is a 2-3 year overall assessment of progress at a **specific** site
- o It identifies priorities and follow up steps
- o It highlights problems beyond the control of the manager.
- o It highlights potential areas requiring external funding.
- It allows for recognition for improvement
- The changes will not be dramatic-it measures trends

The role of METT South Africa is to be an overall assessment with a focussed assessment and review of PAIME, SOAIM, State of Biodiversity (Eco audit), FSMEA/MPA Questionnaire

What the South African METT DOES NOT do is;

- o It is not intended to measure staff performance
- It is **site specific** and must not be used for comparisons
- o It is not about the score, but tracking improvements on the previous score
- o It does not eliminate the need for or replace more thorough and specific tools

This assessment is not a scorecard of the Protected Area Manager's performance, but it is rather a reflection on the organisation's proficiency in Protected Area Management. However it has become:

- A competition between organisations
- A competition within organisations
- In some instances linked to KPAs
- o Become a score driven system-not designed for this
- o A tick box "must-do" exercise

The Draft South African METT Version 3 is applicable to:

- \circ $\;$ National Parks, Nature reserves and MPAs $\;$
- o Natural Heritage sites
- Cultural Heritage Sites with biodiversity
- o Cultural Heritage sites
- \circ GEF5 projects.
- $\circ \quad \text{Improve on Outcomes} \\$
- Have more indicators (and more specific)

- Have more specific questions
- Verification for a full score of 3
- o Require Documentation
- o Have Signatures

The Implication of the South African METT Version 3 is to

- Provide Training
- Establish core team nationally and per organisation
- Have Standard Operating Procedures
- Produce Certification of results
- Do Random sampling
- Scores will most likely decline
- o To introduce more thorough evaluations -eg Biodiversity
- o Take longer to complete

The Way Forward

- Distribute for comment
- Amend as required
- Workshop 17 & 18th March?
- Finalise and make Excel active
- Training?
- Implement 2016?

Questions and Discussions

9.1 Community interaction, the current METT doesn't have effectiveness of community engagement. *A new indicator is now included involving communities support groups.*

9.2 Management see this as scoring the management capabilities rather than their organisation. How will that be verified?

The METT has revised the relevant questions e.g., monitoring evaluation, (have you got a system?) the answer will have to show a reference to that system.

9.3 There is a problem with measurement tools, it measures the management systems in place but it is not what it looks like on the ground.

There is a need for other assistant tools to be developed to determine the state of things on the ground.

9.4 Hope the METT will be synergised with various University research

It is a public consultation process, it has been at the CEO's forum, CEO's have been represented and that aspect is being dealt with by DEA.

9.5 Who is the target audience for training?

Some organisations that are working with communities who have land claims, particular co-management groups tied into settlement agreements their interpretation of co-management participation is framed by land claims. In other areas where there might be no land claim, communities might be operating on other different interpretation of co-management. Protected Areas are not clear on Community forums and Park forums. Different organisations have totally different interpretations of who the appropriate stakeholders are. The social aspect addressed in the METT needs to be developed and improved.

9.6 Support conservation agencies and communities, the main issue between the community and authorities is trust. When it comes to the process the communities are not involved. There is a lot of political, economic and other institutional aspects that is outside manager's capacity to control, which may affect the score in the METT. How will that be addressed in the METT system?

The METT doesn't address them.

There should be a functional structure where you liaise and work closely with local communities and stakeholders. **9.7 The main issues between the community and the authorities are trust. If**

you look into the declaration of MPAs it was done in the old regime so there will always be tension between communities and the authorities.

MPAs last year were transferred to National Protected Areas Act. Section 42 of the Act talks about co-management. DEA view is that co-management is not enough to bring all role players together, they are assuming that the MPA Advisory forum will extend the invite to all role players. The MPA Advisory forum is not legislated but DEA is

promoting to have them because they represent the coastal communities and relevant stakeholders. 9.8 What is the purpose of communities attending the MPA Forum?

The communities attend the MPA Forum to contribute input into managing the

MPAs and improving the management process of the MPAs. The MPA forum can assist by ensuring the management of the MPAs communicate with the stakeholders and get everybody involved. There are community representatives called the Community Property Association (CPA) that claim to represent communities. On the People & Parks Forum it was highlighted that the CPA are representing individuals and the information is not taken to the communities, so it is important to ensure that MPA's deal with the correct representative community organizations.

10. SANPARKS: REPORT BACK ON SANPARKS MANAGED MPA'S MR. ANDRE RILEY

Mr A. Riley's presentation focused on the Operational Management of SANParks managed MPA's ie: Namaqua, West Coast, TMNP, Addo, Wilderness, Knysna, and Tsitsikamma which all have management forums. He stated that a management forum is not always the route to go; each park has to compile a stakeholder engagement plan within their park management plan.

Management Summary (End of Quarter 3)

	Namaq	West Coast	TMNP	Wilderness	Knysna	Tsitsik- kamma	Addo NP(B1)
Forum or other	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Management Plan	х	✓	✓	~	✓	~	✓
Compliance & Monitoring (Patrols, Ops, Investigations and road blocks) Enforcement (Fines Issued)	208 2	914 23	516 33	182 10	201 50	709 21	507 48
Environmental Educational Programs	6	3	8	13	23	13	6
Training Programs	0	4	4	2	3	9	12
Formal Stakeholder Engagements	3	24	8	22	62	22	27
Registered Research Programs	0	11	14	25	9	17	11

SANParks MPA Management successes

- Law Enforcement and Compliance (Including Joint Operations)
- o Establishment of the City of Cape Town Marine Unit and Marine Task team (DAFF, DEA, SAPS and Customs)
- o Renovation of the infra-structure on Bird Island and the removal of redundant infra-structure
- o Garden Route and Algoa Bay Hope Spots
- o Implementation of the EPWP Working for the Coast Program

Key challenges

- Mining and exploration
- VMS of limited assistance
- o Boundary fishing by commercial operators and monitoring of commercial offshore fishing
- o Judicial support
- \circ $\,$ Poor economic climate and increased reliance on marine resources
- o Poaching often integrated with organized crime
- Cost curtailments (Budgets) and logistical challenges
- Filling of vacancies with qualified staff

SANParks MPA expansion plans

Addo MPA

- o The process has been through 9 years of research and planning
- 8 years of stakeholder consultation
- Proposal awaiting Ministers signature Feb 2015

Namaqua MPA

- o 3 years of consultation (SANBI & DEA O&C)
- The MPA has local stakeholder support

- Difficulty with the mining sector DEA/SANBI in talks with DMR
- Now part of the Phakisa initiative

2013 Marine METT assessment

 \circ $\,$ Only 1 MPA scored under 50% $\,$

Priority actions

- Marine programs as part of management plans
- Applied research and monitoring
- Pollution
- Poaching
- o Cultural Heritage
- o Budgets
- Staffing

He said SANParks have 8 Working for the Coast projects in various MPAs and they employ 935 people plus an additional 120 Environmental monitors. He said the project supports 86 SMMEs and the budget is R3.8 million. He showed pictures of their highlights, coastal clean-up event, law enforcement and compliance and they distribute 160 000 copies of the SANParks Times, which they distribute at drop off points in the Parks and airport.

11. EKZN: REPORTING BACK ON ALIWAL SHOAL AND TRAFALGAR MPA'S: MS. LONDIWE MBUYISA

Ms L. Mbuyisa's presented on the management successes and challenges for the Aliwal Shoal and Trafalgar MPA's.

Management Successes

A contract between DEA and EKZNW has the following functions being delivered on;

Marine Compliance

 Transgressions and prosecutions ie 64 successful prosecutions, 56 fines issued and paid 100% and because of our liaison through the Wildlife Crime working group we have better access to the NPA and SAPS

Patrols and Inspections

- o 839 patrols (beach, shore and off shore) to ensure general adherence to permit conditions and regulations
- o 2823 inspections including fishermen, vessels and divers
- Visibility through random patrols and ad hoc inspections deter crime and create an impression of omnipresence

Marine Awareness and Liaison

- o 11 presentations and talks conducted
- 48 meetings coordinated and facilitated
- 10 000 brochures produced and distributed
- Aliwal Shoal information office moved from Umkamaas to Scottburgh with improved signage for easy identification
- Setting up the Aliwal Shoal Hope Spot

Signage

o Redesigning and installing the new MPA signage and replacing our old MPA signage

Honorary Officers Project

Various projects and programmes were run by the Aliwal shoal Honorary Officers who volunteer their time to work in the Aliwal Shoal MPA, projects and programs completed for 2013/2014 were;

- o Coastal clean-ups
- Fishing competitions
- Marine expo
- Brochure distribution
- Awareness talks and presentation

Training: Various training courses was completed ie

- $\circ \quad \text{EMI Level V}$
- o Arrest procedures in house
- Child Justice Act training
- o Law Enforcement Compliance training

- o Earth skills network training
- o Administration
- Monitoring

Management Challenges

- Social Challenges Complaints of effluent plumes that effect water visibility and an abundance of sponges affecting divers and recreational fishermen, checks were done and no evidence found of effluent plumes, management action was to attend the SAPPI SAICCOR Licence Advisory Forum on water monitoring
- Operational Challenges EKZNW came across individuals filming in an MPA with no permit and explained that they applied through DEA and assumed that was all required and did not notify the MPA Managing Authority and they were issued with a fine. Ideally DEA should send the MPA managing authority a copy of all issued film permits to the relevant affected MPA's
- Dive Permit Monitoring Challenges This is a challenge when trying to verify and keep records of inspected divers. Diving book permits issued to dive operators by DEA do not have permit numbers on the pages and there is no place for the diver to sign verifying who they are on the temporary permit and this creates confusion when checking permits as the current system can be easily manipulated. There are also no permit conditions on these dive operator issued dive permits

Aliwal Shoal brief Re zonation Update

- o Various task team meetings have been attended regarding the Aliwal Shoal resonation and the Phakisa process
- Stakeholder meetings of the Aliwal Shoal Forum will be held to discuss the new MPA boundaries
- o This proposal once approved will be gazetted for public comment

2015 MPA Priorities

- Management as per the 2015/2016 management work plan targets
- o Training of staff with specific courses ie fire arm training, safety at sea, skippers and scuba
- Research 6 research dives planned for this year

Questions and Discussions

11.1 When it comes to water monitoring, how often do they take water sampling?

Water monitoring sampling is done by SABBI

12. ISIMANGALISO WETLAND PARK:

<u>MR. SIZO SIBIYA</u>

Mr S. Sibiya informed the Forum that two important initiatives were taking place at Isimangaliso Wetland Park and they are;

Restoration and rehabilitation of the St Lucia lakes system

- This is a GEF funded project
- The GEF funds are to study and analyse the options to restore the estuarine functioning of the St Lucia lake system and implementation of the preferred option/s

Why is there concern over the estuarine function of Lake St Lucia?

- This is a highly significant estuary with 80% of the estuarine area being a subtropical region
- o 90% of the estuarine resource is under formal protection
- o 60% of the estuarine area nationally
- o It has RAMSAR status
- Has a mosaic of habitats

The uMfolozi and uMsundusi flood plain suffered significant alteration due to;

- Sugar cane farms established in 1911 and then in 1940 because of returning soldiers
- o Diversion of flood water from the uMfolozi into the uMsundusi
- Canalisation of the river
- o Some farms in the estuarine functional area are below mean sea level

MPA expansion plans

• Try to make it part of the Phakisa process

- Extend the MPA to include the current marine area protected under the World Heritage Act and extend it further east
- Engaging with DEA O&C on this issue
- Seeking alignment with Isimangaliso's IMP and other regulatory instruments

He stressed the concern over the estuarine function and presented photographs showing that St Lucia and the Mfolozi river mouth was historically joined forming a single mouth in the past.

He explained that significant alteration of the uMfolozi and uMsundusi Flood plan was carried out over the years and because of concerns over sediments in the system. The uMfolozi was separated from St Lucia in 1956 with the uMfolozi mouth being artificially breached to the sea to prevent back-flooding of the farms when the mouth was closed during low flow periods

He elaborated on the importance of the uMfolozi River and emphasised that the scientific work being done at the uMfolozi River has proven that it is an integral part of the Lake St Lucia estuarine system and that it drives the way in which the Lake St Lucia mouth functions, as the uMfolozi river is the powerhouse which is providing significant water inputs into the whole estuarine system.

The Isimangaliso Authority said its management strategy for the system in 2011 was to;

- Allow the Umfolozi to move and join with St Lucia
- \circ $\;$ Allow a more natural mouth dynamic to develop

This strategy was under pinned by the following;

- Without the Umfolozi the recovery of the Lake St Lucia estuarine system is unlikely
- Sediment input is not a threat to the system it is a natural part of the wet/dry open/closed cycles of the estuary and in the case of big flood events this removes accumulated sediments

Restoration actions identified were;

- o Re-joining of the Umfolozi river to Lake St Lucia
- Resource protection
- \circ $\;$ Restoration works on the flood plain and mouth area
- \circ $\;$ Removal of Casuarina Equisetifolia $\;$ around the joint mouth area $\;$
- o Rehabilitation of infra-structure around the mouth area
- o Removal of selected areas of dredge spoil

Implementation was carried out in 2012 with Isimangaliso creating a spillway to remove some of the dredge fill that was blocking the Umfolozi river from flowing in its natural path into the St Lucia system

Questions and Discussions

12.1 Who supported the preferred options?

The options taken are supported by Isimangaliso research data and are also supported by a group of researchers who are working on the project.

12.2 How will the Island be removed?

It will be dredged away as it was never natural from the beginning.

13. CAPENATURE:

MS. GAIL CLEAVER-CHRISTIE

Ms G. Christie gave feedback on CapeNature managed MPAs, Robberg, Goukamma, Stilbaai, De Hoop, Betty's Bay, Rocherpan, Dyer Island and Dassen Island, she addressed each MPA on the following;

MPA Rezoning/Closures

- Robberg MPA the public participation process has been activated by Anchor Environmental Consultants. The Plettenberg Bay Hope Spot will activate the extension of the current MPA and link the Robberg and Tsitsikama MPA's
- **Goukamma MPA's** resonation and re-alignment document has been presented to the public for comment and submitted for gazetting by Anchor Environmental Consultants
- Bettys Bay MPA the process is underway to have it declared a no take MPA and the rationale document was sent to DEA O&C and approved and the Stakeholder engagement process was started in March 2014

- Rocherpan MPA, the plan is to apply to extend this MPA boundary to match the length of the terrestrial reserve
- **Dassen Island** Experimental pelagic closure implemented by DEA O&C in 2008 and ended at the beginning of 2015. An area of 10.80 Nautical miles was closed to pelagic fishers for three years 2008, 2009 and 2014.
- Dyer Island CapeNature proposes tabling a 10.80 Nautical square mile closure around the island with DEA O&C

CapeNature MPA Highlights

Robberg MPA –

- Received an award of excellence from Tripadviser based on reviews from visitors
- From 2013 to 2014 Robberg generated R 11 755.00 income with 29670 visitors visiting the MPA
- Plettenberg Bay was identified as a Hope Spot

Goukamma MPA -

- o Appointment of MPA Marine Ranger
- Good judicial relationship built and maintained
- o No negative environmental impact observed following the Kiani Satu oil spill

Stilbaai MPA -

- Fewer warnings and prosecutions because of past actions and campaigns
- PAAC established and operational in the Reserve
- Has a dedicated Coast Care team for the MPA

De Hoop MPA

Joint operation successes

Bettys Bay MPA -

- The handing over of Stoney Point from Overstrand Municipality to CapeNature to manage
- The inclusion of the MPA into the Cape Whale Coast Hope Spot

Dyer Island -

- The Penguin pressure model for Dyer Island was completed and published
- An interdisciplinary collaboration with UCT was established

Dassen Island –

 The transfer of the Atlantis State land (DCCP properties) to CapeNature on 05th December 2014 This new Reserve

will form a mainland link to Dassen Island

CAPENATURE MPA Lowlights

- Two Bitou Municipality infra-structure failures led to 2 sewerage spillage events into the Piesangs River estuary
- Budgets do not keep up with inflation and budget cuts lead to operational cost cuts

Goukamma MPA

- o No Funds to purchase a YSI to monitor estuary water quality
- No feedback re resonation and realignment from DEA O&C
- No increase in the MPA budget since inception

Stilbaai MPA

- o New reporting format from DEA does not align with CN reporting formats
- Social illegal angling in the MPA
- Jet skis in the MPA and this is being addressed by DEA O&C

De Hoop MPA

- Resignation of the MPA Marine Ranger
- Patrol vessel damaged by boat accident

Bettys Bay MPA

o The on-going poaching of abalone and WCRL in the MPA and surrounding area

Dyer Island

- Abalone poaching continues unabated
- No funds to manage seal predation

Dassen Island

 The stalemate of the DAFF and Fisheries Scientific Pelagic Working Group Island Closure Task team with no clear way forward

CAPENATURE Education/Awareness Events Goukamma MPA

Improved awareness through open days

De Hoop MPA

In 2014 there were 7 groups with 102 students using the EE centre at Potberg

Dyer Island

- o 4 x Schools with 664 learners attended Marine Environment awareness and its importance
- $_{\odot}$ $\,$ World Environmental day x3 Schools and 70 learners attended

Bettys Bay MPA – Quarter 3 only

- Beach clean ups (32 students and adults)
- Marine week Ecological education (71 students and adults)
- Opening of the Hope Spot (75 adults and 85 students)

CAPENATURE Compliance & Law Enforcement De Hoop MPA

Arrest of two spear fishers fishing in the MPA

Goukamma MPA

o 40 x Marine fines issued

Stilbaai MPA

- o 4 x Fines issued
- o 9 x Verbal warnings
- 1 x Court Case completed

Bettys Bay MPA

- o 11 x Written and verbal warnings issued
- o 7 x Fines Issued
- o 9 x Arrests
- o 116 x Confiscations
- o 7 x Cases opened
- o 386 x Divers encountered
- 222 x Reported incidents attended to

CAPENATURE Community Participation/Engagements (Forums)

Robberg MPA

 Anglers did not contribute positively to the rezoning of the MPA during the public participation process and focussed on blaming the seal colony for all fishing related issues

Stilbaai MPA

o PAAC established and operational on the Reserve

De Hoop MPA

- o Communication maintained with LBRC and surrounding residents
- Attends regular monthly meetings with all the regions role players ie SAPS, SANParks, Denel, Air Force, Welfare Services, Munic etc
- Regular meetings with DAFF and Subsistence fishers

Bettys Bay MPA

- The Kogel Bay Marine Working Group meets once a quarter and it deals with the Bettys Bay MPA expansion issue
- A new Advisory Board is going to be set up for Stoney Point seabird breeding colony and the Stoney Point Complex
- o Maintains communication with the Bettys Bay Neighbourhood watch and SeaWatch
- Regular weekly meetings are held with all local role players to combat crime and communicate information **Dyer Island**
- The Penguin Pressure Group (Scientists and Managers from DEA, UCT MRI, CapeNature and Birdlife SA) meets

regularly

- The African Penguin Population Reinforcement Working Group constituted under the African Penguin Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) this group meets to provide advice on objectives and coordination of action under the BMP
- The Habitat Working Group consists of colony managers and researchers that meet to discuss management interventions that will contribute to reducing colony threats and pressures. This working group also falls under the BMP

Dassen Island

- o Well established PAAC (2010) Meeting every 3 / 4 months
- Has an African Habitat Working Group

Bird Island Nature Reserve

 External review and public participation process for the (penguin) Bird Island Protected Area Management Plan(PAMP) has been completed

Rocherpan MPA

• The Reserves PAMP has been signed off by the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

CAPENATURE Research and Monitoring

Robberg MPA

- A Cape Cormorant colony has been established in the MPA and the plan is to do a drone count because of terrain
- o Research project planned with Indo Pacific Hump Back Dolphins
- o Standard monitoring as per CapeNature Ecological Matrix

Goukamma MPA

- \circ $\ \ \, \mbox{BRUV}$ and surf zone CPUE
- o NMLS
- o Benefit of Gouwkamma to Communities Assessment
- Rocky Shore assessment

Stilbaai MPA

- Acoustic survey of fish in the Goukou estuary
- o BRUV
- o Estuarine CWAC's
- o Monitor human usage
- Salinity monitoring
- Southern Cape estuarine fish monitoring

De Hoop MPA

- o UCT and DAFF conducting research on various marine plant species
- UFS conducting studies of the rocky shores
- DEA and UCT do ¹/₄ ly catch tag and release programme in the MPA
- o University of Witwatersrand conducting research at Noetsie in the MPA

Dyer Island

- o Regular population counts of all breeding seabirds
- o Breeding success currently being written up as part of a MSc
- GPS logging
- Penguin pressure modelling and associated monitoring ie predation

Rocher Pan MPA

• Shore Angler monitoring

Bettys Bay MPA

- o Underwater cameras fitted to two penguins to monitor foraging
- Populating the CN Ecomatrix regularly
- o NMLS
- o Regular bird counts, chicks, bandings, oiled/injured birds etc
- Monitoring predator cams

Bird Island

o Camera traps – Small mammal occurrence and movement

Dassen Island

- DEA O&C monthly African penguin monitoring associated with the Pelagic closure program this includes the deployment of data loggers on breeding penguins
- DEA O&C Regular census on all large sea bird breeding colonies (7)
- o Deployment of platform terminal transmitters on pre and post moult African penguins by Bird Life SA
- Collection of feather samples of White Pelicans for genetic analyses and comparisons by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

CAPENATURE Staff Training

CapeNature used the WIOCOMPAS accreditation process to assist all Marine staff with career pathing and 5 staff was accredited and we have 2 staff who were previously accredited. Other training completed was;

- $\circ \quad \text{EMI level V}$
- o Fisheries Compliance
- o 15 NM Skippers ticket
- 1 NM Skippers ticket
- Management of estuaries
- o Management of MPA's
- Introduction to MPA management
- Whale disentanglement and mammal stranding
- Seabird handling and rehabilitation

Planned training for 2015

- Pre sea training/certification
- Swimming Surf launch endorsements for skippers
- Snorkelling

Budget

 A graph was presented showing all CapeNature's budget allocations and the amounts left for each MPA for the rest of the year

Management Plans – These include MPA resonation and alignment

- Bettys Bay MPA completed 2012
- Robberg MPA completed 2012
- Gouwkamma 2014/2015
- De Hoop 2014/2015
- o Stilbaai MPA 2017/2018

Questions and Discussions

13.1 In terms of budget it looks like there is a short fall.

We do not have enough staff on the ground and not enough resources.

We were able to spend the money given but need more.

14. EASTERN CAPE PARKS AND TOURISM AGENCY - MPA'S REPORT BACK MR. VUYANI MAPIYA (ECPTA)

Mr V. Mapiya stated that ECPTA managed the following MPAs:

- Pondoland (90km x 10 nautical miles offshore)
- Hluleka (4.5km x 6 nautical miles offshore)
- Dwesa/Cwebe (14km x 6 nautical miles offshore)
- Amathole (44km x 3 nautical miles offshore)

Management successes in each MPA was as follows;

	Hluleka MPA	Dwesa Cwebe MPA	Amathole MPA	Pondoland MPA
Management Plans	Draft	Nil	Draft	Approved
Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Forums	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes
Patrols	132 Foot	108 Foot	50 Foot	123 Foot

				83 Vehicle
				7 Boat
Working for the Coast	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Infra-structure	Nil	Nil	Nil	Officers House
Education and awareness	Career Guidance	Nil	Nil	Schools Competition Marine Week
Joint Law enforcement	1	1	1	1

Pondoland MPA was approved and it is being implemented.

Challenges facing ECPTA

Operational Challenges

- o Insufficient Staff compliment of Field Rangers
- o No Nature Conservators at Amathole, Hluleka and Dwesa Cwebe MPA's
- No boat launching site for Dwesa Cwebe and Hluleka MPA
- o No staff accommodation or office for Amathole and Hluleka MPA's
- o Time constraints and lack of information is delaying the Hluleka Management plan
- Trawlers and long line fishing boats in the MPA's

Social Challenges

- o Delays in the Dwesa Cwebe MPA resonation make it difficult to engage the communities fully
- Drowning's in the MPA's

Economic Challenges

o Inadequate budget/funds for all MPA's

ECPTA do Research and Monitoring in all 4 MPAs as follows; Pondoland MPA

- Long term line fish monitoring ORI
- Cetacean Connectivity between Algoa Bay and KZN (Ongoing) ECPTA, NMMU and Rhodes University
- Seaweed biodiversity and biogeography in the Agulhas Marine Province of South Africa (Ongoing) UCT

Hluleka MPA

- Cetacean Connectivity between Algoa Bay and KZN (Ongoing) ECPTA, NMMU and Rhodes University
- Seaweed biodiversity and biogeography in the Agulhas Marine Province of South Africa (Ongoing) UCT

Dwesa Cwebe MPA

- o Long term line fish monitoring through research fishing (Ongoing) ECPTA
- o Seaweed biodiversity and biogeography in the Agulhas Marine Province of South Africa (Ongoing) UCT
- Acoustic work on line fish movement ECPTA and ATAP

Amathole MPA

- Rocky Shore invertebrate survey 2014 to 2016 ECPTA
- Cetacean Connectivity between Algoa Bay and KZN (Ongoing) ECPTA, NMMU and Rhodes University
- Seaweed biodiversity and biogeography in the Agulhas Marine Province of South Africa (Ongoing) UCT
- BRUV on line fish ECPTA and SAON

2015 priorities are as follows:

- Finalize management plans for Amathole and Hluleka MPA's
- Establish the MPA Advisory Forum at Hluleka and Dwesa/Cwebe MPA's
- Re-enforcement of Compliance and Enforcement actions (Joint Law Enforcement, roadblocks etc.)
- o Celebrate Marine Environmental Days as part of awareness
- o Appointment of additional MPA personnel (funding dependent)
- Natural resource use plan for Dwesa Cwebe

15. NELSON MANDELA BAY METRO SARDINIA BAY MPA REPORT BACK:

MR. KEN PRESSLY

NMBM are managing Sardinia Bay MPA it was proclaimed as a "No Take" MPA in 1990 under the Sea Fisheries Act. **The Sardinia Bay MPA Management strategy includes**

o Focussing on compliance and coastal reserve management with enforcement being secondary

 Using both MPA funded staff (x2) and terrestrial Reserve staff (x4) to manage both terrestrial Reserve and MPA as one unit

MPA Funding (Excludes NMBM contribution)

- DEA funding is R 520 000.00 per annum
- Cost break down is Fuel and Vehicle 20%, Staff costs 42% and general expenses 38%

Operations

- \circ $\;$ Relocation of the coastal car park and the facilities
- o Continued maintenance of the Compliance and Information signage and access control measures
- o Continued Compliance High Visibility
- o Continued vessel, quad and terrestrial patrols

Law enforcement

- Issued 2 Fines for driving on the beach R 5 000.00
- Issued 7 Fines for walking dogs without a leash on beach R 7 000.00
- Issued 4 Fines for illegal fishing in MPA R 1 000.00
- Checked 28 fishing permits
- 13 Fish confiscations
- 3 Vessels confiscated (Abalone)
- o 14 sets of diving equipment confiscated
- 4 cases of illegal bush cutting
- Confiscation of 300kg of Abalone

Management challenges

- Coastal erosion impacts on beaches, parking areas, beach access and beach infra-structure ie boardwalks, signage etc
- Review of the MPA Regulations re the dive ban

Questions and Discussions

15.1. There are MPAs in the Overstrand as well, there is no diving and the only people who dive are the poachers. If you ban the divers you take certain people's livelihood away.

The operators who operate in PE are happy not to dive in Sardinia Bay because it is a small area. There are other sites to go and dive. The patrols are also done outside the MPA.

15.2 When is NMBM going to start the process of training Grade 5 EMI's?

It's planned still to be done.

16. <u>CITY OF CAPE TOWN HELDERBERG MPA REPORT BACK:</u> <u>MS SARAH CHIPPENDALE</u>

Ms S. Chippendale gave the background on the Helderberg MPA it is situated on the north eastern shore of False Bay, and is 5km in length with 4 staff members who assist in the management of the Helderberg MPA. CoCT has implemented a coastal management program in line with the requirement of the ICM Act and it has gone out for public comment and will be formalised in March 2015.

She presented on the following;

Management successes

- Rationalisation of staff resources towards management of the MPA
- Using this staff resource to clear the MPA of all litter and rubbish
- Management Plan incorporated into the City's Coastal Management Programme (ICM Act)
- o Permission from DEA to allocate a once off expenditure to purchase a new patrol vessel
- \circ City funded a 4x4 vehicle for MPA and coastal management use
- Regular foot and vessels patrols conducted in the MPA
- Stakeholder engagement through SEAL (Somerset West Site Environmental Advisory Liaison Group) forum **Key challenges**

Key challenges

Operational Challenges

• Internal City budget limitations

Social Challenges

- \circ $\,$ $\,$ Pollution from the Lourens and Eerste Rivers $\,$
- o MPA boundary is defined by the location of the river mouths and causes confusion with the public as to where

regulations become applicable

- Events applications Film shoots, vehicle access, fire, abutting private properties, National key points etc
- Walking Cheetahs on the beach

Economic Challenges

- No revenue generating activities for the MPA
- o Disenfranchised people within the MPA

Environmental Challenges

• Establish a biodiversity inventory of the MPA

Resonation / expansion plans

- Currently there are no resonation or expansion plans
- Coastal Economic and Spatial Development Framework is being developed with the assessment of existing and proposed coastal projects City wide
- o Development of a CESDF for enhancing the socio economic and environmental potential of the City's Coast
- o Promote informed and strategic decisions making City wide
- o Inform aqua culture proposals to consider the broader socio economic and environmental issues
- o Medium long term planning currently not for a coastal perspective
- o In relation to the MPA inform development and other land activities being proposed in the Helderberg area

2015 Helderberg MPA Priorities

Management

- City Marine and Coastal Law Enforcement Unit established and will engage with all relevant Law Enforcement role players
- o Organize more beach cleaning events with local communities
- o Open discussions with DENEL to contribute towards the management costs of the MPA

Training

- City staff members to undergo MPA training course
- Skippers Licence and 4x4 training planned
- DAFF FCO training for marine staff

Research

• Develop and implement a research and monitoring programme for the MPA and develop a partnership with a local University to run this programme

Tuesday 17 Feb 2015 (Science and Social Systems)

17. FORMAL PROTECTION OF ESTUARIES: MS DAISY KOTSEDI (DEA)

Ms D. Kotsedi presented on the protection of estuaries. In terms of its mandate and responsibilities the ICM Act has mandated DEA to manage estuaries in SA in an effective and coordinated manner through the development of the National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP) which was promulgated in 2013.

She further explained that the ICM Act requires that estuaries are managed through the development of EMP's which must be developed in line with the requirements of NEMP.

In order to recognize and effectively manage the unique environmental economic and social aspects of each estuary, it is important to establish **strategic objectives**.

One of these Strategic objectives is;

• To protect a representative sample of estuaries (such protection could range from partial protection to full protection) in order to achieve overall estuarine biodiversity targets

The overall target was to conserve a minimum of 20% of total estuarine area

Why is Estuary protection needed?

- The conflict of interest among estuarine users are on-going and results in over exploitation of resources, pollution and land use modification
- We have to ensure that the carrying capacity of a particular estuary is not exceeded as this can result in the deterioration of that ecosystem

- We need to ensure that the carrying capacity of a particular estuary is not exceeded as this can result in the deterioration of that ecosystem
- \circ To adequately protect an estuary, it needs to be in a formal Protected Area with
 - Effective no- take zonation
 - o Its freshwater requirements must be guaranteed
 - o A land based protected area

Human impact activities need to be managed for estuaries to be adequately conserved and sustainably used.

Legislation

Legislation that is relevant for the protection of estuaries includes NEMPAA and the ICMA. By declaring a SNR, NP, NR, PA and MPA's under NEMPAA it has various ways of protecting ecosystems by stating it will;

- Conserve and protect marine and coastal ecosystems
- o Conserve and protect marine biodiversity
- o Conserve and protect a particular marine or a specific population or its habitat
- o Protect an area that contains scenic areas or to protect cultural heritage

Section 22a of NEMPAA requires that under the ICMA The Coastal Protection Zone and Coastal Protected Area (Special Management Areas) must;

- Be wholly or partially within the Coastal Zone
- o Only if environmental, cultural or socio economic conditions in that area require the introduction of measures
- o Attain the objectives of any coastal management program in the area
- o Facilitate the management of coastal resources by a local community
- \circ $\,$ Conserve, protect or enhance coastal eco systems and biodiversity in the area

Protection levels

 These indicate the extent to which eco systems are protected, based on the proportion of each eco system's biodiversity target that is met in formal protected areas. Only optimum functional estuaries (Not in health categories C, D, E and F) that are in formally protected areas equals PROTECTED

NEMPAA	ICMA (Protocol - NBA)
Controlled	a) Well protected > 100% of target in an MPA or PA
Restricted	b) Moderately protected 50% to 99% of target in an MPA or PA
Sanctuary	c) Poorly protected 5% to 49.99%
	d) Not protected 0 to 4.99%

b), c) and d) are referred to as under protected categories

Current status of protection

60% of South Africa's estuarine area of 90 000ha ie 69 out of 291 estuaries has some full or partial protection. This seems like a healthy picture but most of the area is accounted for by the Lake St Lucia estuary which is currently in a poor condition.

Remaining protected estuaries make up 10% indicating protected estuaries are often small ones. So if we summarise it is as follows;

- o Only 33% of estuary ecosystem types are protected and 59% are not protected.
- o 69 estuaries or 60% have some level of protection ie partial and full protection
- These estuaries are protected in the form of a MPA or NR and are managed by the following Agencies;
- o Municipalities X 7
- o SANParks X15
- o Isimangaliso Wetland Park X 3
- EKZNŴ X 5
- o ECPTA Pondoland and Dwesa Cwebe X 23
- o ECPTA X 12
- Cape Nature X 4

Estuaries with a C to F rating that have some level of protection but the health condition is still degrading are the Lake St Lucia System, Umfolozi, Mgeni, Mhlanga, Seekoie, Heuningnes, Sand, Wildevoelvlei and Diep.

If an ecosystem is not in a good ecological condition, it is not considered to contribute to its protection level. 120 priority estuaries were identified and were recommended for full and partial protection. These estuaries are priorities for determining and implementing fresh water flow requirements and developing EMP'sin terms of NEMP. Draft EMP"s are available for Orange and talks of developing EMP's for Spoeg and Groen are underway.Ntafufu is being addressed by Pete Fielding

Among the recommended estuaries for full protection are the Orange, Spoeg, Groen, Krom, Eerste, Lourens, Palmiet, Ratel, Heuningnes, Klipdrifsfontein, Kaaimans, Goukamma, Sout (Oos), Groot (Wes), Bloukrans, Lottering, Elandsbos, Storms, Elands, Groot (Oos), Tsitsikamma, Maitland, Gqutywa, Ncera, Kwenxura, Quko, Ncizele, Nxaxo/ Ngqusi, Ngqwara, Ngadla, Ku-Mpenzu, Ku-Bhula/Mbhanyana, Ntlonyane, Nkanya, Sundwana, Ngakanqa, Lwandilana, Hluleka, Mntafufu, Mzintlava, Mkozi, Myekane, Msikaba, Mtentu, Mtamvuna, Umgababa, Msimbazi, Mhlanga, Mvoti, Mdlotane, Siyaya, Mlalazi, St Lucia/uMfolozi, Mgobezeleni, Kosi

The recommended 62 estuaries for partial protection are planned and include the following estuaries, Rietvlei/Diep, Sand, Goukou, Wilderness, Swartvlei, Knysna, Gamtoos, Van Stadens, Sundays, Mbashe, Mnyameni, Mpenjati, Mkomazi, Mhlathuze/Richards Bay.

Partial protection can be met by various measures such as zonation to establish 1 or more no-take areas, limits or bag restrictions on certain types of fishing gear etc

Questions and Discussions

17.1. Goukou is already an MPA it has full protection and EMP

Orange River mouth has a RAMSAR site. Who is the managing authority responsible for drafting? *The Orange River falls under DEA: OC and the RAMSAR site is B&C.*

Meetings are still needed for coordination.

17.2. When it comes to the protocol it doesn't recognise the Advisory Forums and there's strong local interest in estuaries.

The protocol doesn't recognise the forums as legal bodies and during the protocol workshop there were recommendations to look into having forums when the protocol gets reviewed.

17.3. Request to include city estuaries e.g. Swartskops, City of Cape Town etc. Was the recommendation for protection of estuaries under NEMPAA?

No they are under National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA).

18. THIRTY YEARS OF SURF-ZONE FISH MONITORING IN THE DE HOOP MPA REVEALS POPULATION TRENDS, TARGETTING INFORMATION AND MICRO-SCALE SPATIAL VARIABILITY MS LIEZE SWART DAFF

Ms Swart started her presentation by presenting a slide showing the Coastal map of Southern Africa and the location of the De Hoop MPA between Arniston and the Breed River Mouth.

Method

Joyous fieldwork for a week 6 times per year where anglers catch, tag and release fish and sharks for 4 days between sunrise and sunset

All fish is caught by rod off the shore and measured and tagged before being released,

All catch data is recorded and the GPS flag position is also recorded for micro movements

Fish Monitoring Schedule

Fish is divided up in three categories ie Sharks, Large Fish and Small Fish

There are two sites Koppie Alleen and Lekkerwater and the Program has been running since 1975

Species Composition

Species	Koppie Alleen	Lekkerwater	Total	Percentage
Galjoen	16 226	24 453	40 679	48.0%
Black Tail	8 343	13 943	22 286	26,30%
Lesser Guitar Fish	2 129	456	2 585	3,0%
Elf	1 496	1 075	2 571	3,0%
Barbel	1 376	1 105	2 481	2,90%
Dusky Kob	1 914	474	2 387	2,80%
White Steenbras	774	1 421	2 195	2,60%
Wildeperd	723	1 185	1 908	2,20%

Bellman	1 424	266	1 691	2,0%		
Spotted Gulley Shark	480	505	985	1.20%		
54 species in total, one third are Chondricthyans						

MDS of catch composition shows a weak decadal shift, and a reduction in variability

Decade: B-C similarity

- o 1980s : 75.7%
- o 1990s : 78.4%
- \circ 2000s : 78.8%
- \circ 2010s : 83.9%

Graphs were presented showing the CPUE for Galjoen, Dusky Kob and White SteenbrasG

Galjoen there was a gradual increase in CPUE from 1984 to 1996 then from 1996 to 2007 the CPUE starts to decrease gradually and from 2007 to present The CPUE is starting to show an increase again

White Steenbras from 1986 to 1988 there is a sharp increase in the CPUE but from 1988 to the present the CPUE has been in a gradual decline

Dusky Kob CPUE spikes up and down approximately every 4 years and from 2011 the CPUE has shown a sharp rise to the present time

New Developments

On 27 May 2014 a temperature recorder was installed giving SST data for the study site and on 27 January 2015 Denel OTR gave all their historical weather data since 1989.

This now gives opportunity to link more environmental data to the biological data

Out Reach and Volunteer Involvement

- A secondary very important but often not recognized function of the project speaks to outreach goals of the Department.
- The project is sustained by the use of volunteers thus keeping costs low. It endeavors to bring new volunteers on each trip where the benefit of MPAS and practical conservation issues are emphasized. As these volunteers directly see the results obtained, the message of conservation and protection of coastal species is driven home.
- Additionally, the whale trail hikers cross the research site daily giving opportunity to showcase the Department's work to the public in real practical terms.
- Since 1995 the project had a permanent Cape Nature staff member attend all research surveys. They act as the conservation officer on each survey.
- Since 2012 this Cape Nature staff member has been rotated so more Cape Nature staff is exposed to DEA research as well as being part of the actual data collection.
- Contact was also made with WP Angling Association this year to include the development team anglers into the project from 2015 and thus giving previously disadvantaged people an opportunity to participate in the project.

De Hoop Is not only Important for Fish

- The De Hoop MPA is currently the only conservation area that affords protection to the unique intertidal system of large, eroding, soft sandstone and limestone platforms.
- The sandy beaches found in the MPA support a variety of interstitial bacteria, diatoms and invertebrates.
- De Hoop MPA is critically important for the conservation of the Southern Right whales. De Hoop MPA, together with St. Sebastian Bay contain 70-80% of cow-calf pairs on the South African coast and ranks as probably the most important nursery area for Southern Right whales in the world.
- o The MPA also contains an important breeding area for the rare (near-threatened) African black oystercatcher

Conclusion

- De Hoop MPA is a No-take area located adjacent to the Agulhas Bank, representing an important area that contributes greatly to the high biotic diversity of this region and plays an important role in serving as a benchmark for not just fisheries but also for the study of marine processes.
- De Hoop MPA provides the longest unbroken time-series of relative abundance of South African surf-zone fishes.
- As De Hoop MPA monitoring was started before it was declared an MPA in 1985 it is one of very few MPAs worldwide with data for pre-exploitation, monitoring the recovery and then tracking these community changes over time as they return to pre-exploited community size and structure. Many species are now for the first time showing decadal trends not seen in any other MPA before.

19. MANAGEMENT OF LAND BASED POLLUTION INTO SENSITIVE AND PROTECTED AREAS: MS_NITASHA BAIJNATH-PILLAY (DEA)

Ms N. Baijnath-Pillay focused on management of land-based pollution in sensitive and protected areas.

Her introduction stated the following;

- Land-based sources are terrestrial sources that produce effluent (wastewater) and discharge it into coastal waters
- o Coastal waters are the Surf zone, offshore and estuaries
- Sensitive and protected coastal environments are embayment's, estuaries, surf zones, some rocky shores, lagoons, MPAs
- The Coastal Environment Mandate is now under the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management (ICM Act) since 2009.
- o Previously this was a function overseen by the National DWA/DWS under the National Water Act.

Management tools for land based sources are;

- Coastal Waters Discharge Permits (CWDP)
- Water Quality for Recreational use
- Monitoring Improvement Program
- Coastal Cleanup (litter management)

A Coastal Waters Discharge permit can be issued if;

- Effluent is generated on from a source on land or used in a process on land (such as cooling water; municipal; industrial; agricultural wastewater)
- A permit is issued according to s69 of the ICMA, this requires a General Discharge Authorisation or a Coastal Waters Discharge Permit (CWDP)
- o The CWDP includes an assessment of marine impact studies, compliance monitoring and public participation
- o It is necessary for sensitive and protected areas

Note: <u>No New Discharges</u> will be allowed into MPAs (unless the Minister authorises it – under NEM: Protected Areas Act) and existing discharges will require special or site-specific standards to be adhered to.

Status of the Permitting Regime. We have developed the:

- o National Guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land-based Sources into the Coastal Environment
- o CWDP Application forms, Assessment Criteria, PPP guidelines for CWDP
- Draft Regulations are planned for public comment by March 2015

We are developing:

 an Assessment Framework and an approach to setting standards for various types of discharges and constituents

South African Water Quality Guideline's for Coastal Marine waters. Guidelines for recreational use are:

- Protect the coastal environment for recreational use (swimming, fishing, diving, bathing, etc)
- Ensure physical, chemical and microbiological parameters must be monitored to ensure safety
- o Facilitate and support Municipalities to implement these guidelines
- o SBWQT and several municipalities
- o Initiated a project in Port St Johns forms part of a broader water Monitoring Improvement

On the annual Coastal Clean Ups she reported that;

- o Annually they take part in the International Coastal Clean-up initiatives
- They participate in awareness raising campaigns on marine litter and the impacts it has on the coastal environments
- This has thus far been hosted in Knysna, Saldanha Bay, Port St Johns and Durban.
- They have cleared thousands of kg's of litter each year



Ms Baijnath-Pillay ended her presentation by stating that when dealing with illegal discharges you need assistance and support of all to come to a solution

You must get involved EARLY in the process to avoid a problem later

You must have several initiatives in research and monitoring that help you to understand where and when a problem exists.

Questions and Discussions

19.1 Where do the blue scorpions fit into the picture?

The Blue Scorpions belong to Water Affairs and they are EMIs.

19.2 What happens to the litter from the coastal clean-ups?

Plastic SA is the contributor for the ICC and they are running their own projects in terms of taking waste from the ocean to make beautiful creations.

20. STATUS OF MARINE RESEARCH WITHIN SANPARKS MANAGED MPA'S: MR. MBULELO DOPOLO (SANPARKS)

Mr M. Dopolo presented and explained that the SANParks Conservation Services Division (CSD) – Advances the state of Protected Area knowledge

He explained the Operational Framework which includes;

Synthesis, Translation and Communication of information supports SANParks strategy, policy development and Park Management.

He further explained that this Operational Framework is divided up into two sections ie

External Research

Relevant Research conducted beyond Parks Registered Research projects conducted in Parks

Internal Research

Research conducted by CSD Scientists and Park Management Research specifically commissioned to Research specifically commissioned projects by SANParks; conducted by external agencies





Not aware of the database but there is line fish research data available. DAFF & DEA should have some information in terms of research projects that has been registered.

20.4 SANParks decentralise their own scientist, Researchers and Managers go through the applications and management needs to trust the research. If there is no problem then they need to make a decision based on that research. Lessons that emerge from research with communities, what is the best practise in terms of working with those communities through the research process?

Science and management need to interact, in terms of science, management and community interactions SANParks have those platforms in place and the issue is how effective are those platforms being used.

20.5 Different organisations have a mandate of ensuring that the research information is usable. There should be a system in place where you are able to see the research conducted in different areas and research need to adapt to management request

SANParks are trying to include this aspect into the new METT to make sure that they track it in terms of management effectiveness of the MPA.

21. PONDOLAND MPA RESEARCH PROJECTS- ORI:

MR. JADE MAGGS

Mr J. Maggs showed a slide showing the Pondoland MPA area indicating where he has carried out his research

The Proclamation

- o Protect and conserve marine ecosystems and populations of marine species;
- Protect the reproductive capacity of commercially important species of fish, including shellfish, rock lobster and traditional line fish and to allow their populations to recover;
- Promote eco-tourism within the Marine Protected Area.

Objectives

- \circ Abundance
- o Mean Size
- o Fish Community
- o Conservation
- Fisheries advancement
- Species Monitored
 - Slinger Chrysoblephus puniceus
 - Scotsman Polysteganus praeorbitalis
 - Black Musselcracker Cymatoceps nasutus

Controlled Angling in the Research area - Slinger

Mr Maggs showed a slide indicating the CPUE graph between 2006 to 2014 related to catching Slinger and this graph shows a gradual overall increase in the amount of Slinger caught (2 to 4 Slinger) per hour in the no take area compared to the average of less than one Slinger per hour in the exploited area

This same slide showed the graph of the average fork length of Slinger from 2006 to 2014 and it shows a gradual increase in fork size of Slinger in both the No take and Exploited Area

Controlled Angling in the Research area - Scotsman

Mr Maggs showed a slide indicating the CPUE graph between 2006 to 2014 related to catching Scotsman and this graph shows a regular spike every two years between 1 and 2 Scotsman caught per hour in the no take area compared to the gradual decrease in CPUE average of less than one Scotsman per hour in the exploited area This same slide showed the graph of the average fork length of Scotsman from 2006 to 2014 and it shows a gradual increase in fork size of Scotsman in both the No take and Exploited Area with the exploited area showing a downward spike in fork length between 2008 and 2010

Controlled Angling in the Research area – Black Mussel Cracker

Mr Maggs showed a slide indicating the CPUE graph between 2006 to 2014 related to catching Black Mussel Cracker and this graph shows a gradual overall increase in the amount of Black Mussel Cracker caught (1 Black Mussel Cracker) per hour in the no take area compared to the gradual decrease of less than one Black Mussel Cracker per hour in the exploited area

This same slide showed the graph of the average fork length of Black Mussel Cracker from 2006 to 2014 and it shows a gradual increase in fork size of Black Mussel Cracker with a downward spike in 2006/7 in the No take area and a more or less average fork length of 300 to 400mm with a upward spike in 2011 and a sharp downward trend from

2013 in the Exploited Area

Tag and recapture

Slinger's recapture rate/area is spread from 100m (40%) to >1000m (5%) Scotsman recapture rate/area is spread from 100m (38%) to >1000m (10%) Black Mussel Cracker recapture/rate area is spread from 100m (55%) to 700m (4%) they do not travel that far

BRUV- Baited Remote Underwater Video The following monitoring was done in the Research Area

Exploited Area (n=	1572)	No Take Area (n=1451)		
Blue Emperor	15%	Old Woman	6%	
Slinger	10%	Slinger	31%	
Black Tail	6%	Scotsman	6%	
Striped Grunter	6%	Striped Grunter	3%	
Black Saddle Goatfish	4%	Natal Sea Catfish	4%	
Englishman	3%	Square Tailed Cob	4%	
Half Moon Rock Cod	3%	Black Mussel Cracker	3%	
Tailring Sturgeon	2%	Dane	3%	
German	2%	Cape Stumpnose	3%	
Other	37%	Other	37%	

The next part of the presentation showed a BRUV count of the three species ie, Slinger, Scotsman and Black Mussel Cracker and these results were as follows;

- Slinger No Take Area = 450 Fish counted, Exploited Area = 240 Fish counted
- Scotsman– No Take Area = 80 Fish counted, Exploited Area = 30 Fish counted
- Black Mussel Cracker– No Take Area = 45 Fish counted, Exploited Area = 25 Fish counted
- The No Take Areas showed a significant increase in fish numbers compared to the Exploited Area

Mr Maggs also explained that they are busy with the Acoustic Monitoring of Great White and Zambezi sharks as well as Leervis and Dusky Kob.

- The release site for the Leervis was Port Elizabeth
- The release sites for the Great White Shark was Port Elizabeth and the Western Cape
- The release site of the Zambezi Shark was Mozambique and Port St Johns
- \circ The release site of the Dusky Kob was Dwesa Cwebe

Communication and Awareness

- Guest anglers participate on field trips
- o Quarterly reports stakeholders and participants
- o Popular articles distributed in the media
- o Publications peer reviewed journal articles
- o YouTube www.youtube.com (search youtube jade maggs)
- o Educational short courses for university/schools

Questions and Discussions

21.1 Diversity abundance

Yes they look at it and they find that diversity was greater from the outside.

21.2 Impact of Seaweed in MPA's 'What will the impact be when the information gets to the general public? Spill over effect in Goukamma MPA, What caused it?

It is difficult to prove the spill over effect but the publication paper does that. It is an important publication, it involves 4 study areas, and they looked at catch data in 4 areas, South West Coast, South Coast, Goukamma and South East Coast. What they have been doing is looking at catch per unit effort.

22. BRUV RESEARCH PROJECTS IN MPAS (BETTYS BAY, TMNP AND STILBAAI) MS. LESLIE ROBERSON (UCT)

It is more than just entertainment

This is what baited underwater video has told us about inshore fish assemblages in South Africa

She spoke about one type of research that has been very popular around the world and in South Africa for several years now. Most of the audience here is involved in MPAs from the management side, so she said it would be nice to give a specific example of the "hard science" research that goes on in the MPAs, and why it is useful to the managers, because as we all know it's very easy for the scientists to go out and do their thing and publish in scientific journals and for the managers to never hear back about the research project that they probably helped implement. She said she was very happy to see that Edward from Cape Nature, who was her trusty skipper for most of this project, is sitting in the audience. She walked us through the procedure then gave the results of an underwater video study of the Bettys Bay MPA and a comparison to two other southwest coast MPAs.

How do we know what's down there?

- Catch statistics
- o Catch per unit effort (CPUE)
- o Capture survey techniques
- o CPUE
- o Scientific tagging studies
- Distribution patterns
- o Observational techniques:
- Acoustic (sonar)
- o Small pelagic
- SCUBA surveys
- Video/camera or in situ observation
- Remote underwater video

First this might be obvious but I want to take a step back and ask

Where does most of the information about what's in our MPAs actually come from? Because the reason we are starting to use new methods is that we've had problems with the information we got from the old methods.

- Historically most of our information about our fish and other marine resources came from Catch Statistics which was usually self-reported on how much and what people/fishers were catching.
- Capture survey techniques ie, Trawls, nets, traps, controlled angling surveys (CAS).
- Much of our understanding about what species is represented in our MPAs is based on CAS, based on catch-perunit-effort (CPUE), Scientific tagging studies and Large predators
- What might be some problems with these methods, if we're trying to accurately measure how many fish are in the ocean, what types of fish, and where they go?, so there are problems with capture techniques. There are also benefits, you can get biological data.

We also get information from non-capture based techniques

- Observational techniques
- Acoustic (Sonar)
- o Small Pelagic
- SCUBA Surveys
- o Videos, Cameras, or In-situ Observations
- Remote Underwater video
- o Baited or un baited

There might be some problems with observational techniques?

- o Bias of the observer and of the acoustic technology
- o Depth limitations of a diver

BRUV's - Baited Underwater Video Systems - what they offer is;

• Species diversity

- o MaxN
- Time of first sight (TOFS)
- o Habitat type

BRUVs have emerged as the best technique to implement across Protected Areas in South Africa. We want standardization so that we can compare different areas.

This relates to what John Duncan from WWF was saying yesterday, the need for standardized MPA Monitoring and a Central Data Base.

This technique can potentially offer both of these things to the South African MPA network.

Objectives of BRUV Studies

So these videos are very nice to watch, but the work actually comes in the post analysis.

- o Compare species richness and composition in different areas
- o Compare species diversity and abundance inside and outside Protected Areas
- o Monitor species diversity and abundance over time
- o Detect changes in populations of target species over time
- Look at habitat associations in different areas. For South Africa specifically, these BRUVs studies can help us to look at species representativeness in our MPA network.
- So, yesterday when Kerry spoke about the proposal to add/expand the 21 MPAs, she said how this would bring us to 96% of the habitat types represented in the MPA network. So even now, habitat types are well represented compared to species (and here I am referring to fish species).
- There are a lot of species that are not represented in the existing MPA network or are only found in 1 MPA. Of course a lot of this data comes from capture-based surveys and catch records, so the standardization of MPA monitoring with video technology can really help us figure out what is and what is not in our existing and proposed MPA network.

BRUV Study done on the South West Coast of South Africa

- Bettys Bay
- o Stilbaai MPA
- Table Mountain National Park (False Bay)

This project came out of her Master's Thesis at UCT, which was the first survey of the reef fish assemblage in the Bettys Bay MPA. I then compared this data to a 2011 BRUVs survey in Stilbaai and a 2012 survey in False Bay. She then ended up with 58 one-hour video samples from Bettys Bay and 145 samples from the other 3 areas combined.

Bettys Bay results

- o 42 fish species observed
- \circ 24 do not appear in NMLS (1985 2011)
- Rock lobster most ubiquitous species
- Predictable habitat associations (kelp, reef, sand)
- Predictable depth patterns
- \circ No protection effect only Hottentot responded positively to protection

Comparison with False Bay and Stilbaai

- o 60 species recorded in TMNP, Bettys Bay MPA and Stilbaai MPA
- o 19 species recorded in all 3 areas
- Highest average species diversity in Stilbaai MPA
- Southwest Coast is very heterogeneous
- Not a simple west east continuum
- False Bay is an anomaly: reef sites had higher H' values than Bettys Bay
- Missing De Hoop!
- Unexpected distributional patterns
- o i.e., no Strepies in Bettys Bay

Very strong effect of area in explaining differences in species diversity and composition. The Southwest Coast is very heterogeneous, despite being in same eco zone. Of course this study of the continuum is missing De Hoop, which is in between Betts Bay MPA and Stilbaai MPA, and a BRUVs study of the De Hoop MPA is currently underway so this data set will soon be more complete.

Although Bettys Bay MPA is a small poorly enforced MPA, it is important for this reason unique species assemblage,

etc (7 species unique to Bettys Bay, 2 to TMNP, 14 to Stilbaai MPA).

This challenges our existing understanding of the coast: not a simple west – east continuum

False Bay is an anomaly more similar to Stilbaai than Bettys Bay is to Stilbaai.

Challenges

- $\circ \quad \text{Centralizing data} \\$
- o Making data available and useful to managers and to the public
- But not all information...
- Consistent monitoring
- Capacity building

And now what of the future?

- \circ Trends over time
- More studies of existing MPAs
- Other areas critical for conservation
- Let's go offshore!
- Mid-water cameras
- Cape Point Valley, Cape Canyon submarine canyons

Acknowledgements; University of Cape Town, MA-RE, Save Our Seas, Cape Nature, DAFF and SAEON

Questions and Discussions

22.1 How difficult is it to monitor shore anglers?

Shore angling is very hard to monitor.

22.2 There have been several request of increase in enforcement in Betty's Bay the expansion proposal is with the Minister. Is the proposal linked to some of the research that has been conducted in Betty's Bay? The expansion proposal was done before the research was conducted.

23. MPA MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN SOUTH AFRICA – WHERE FROM AND WHERE TO? DR. PETER FIELDING

Dr. Fielding started his presentation by stating that one of the key features identified in the latest MPA Status Report is the need for capacity building and training among staff. You heard yesterday in the MPA report back of the need for training and Kerry indicated that some Operation Phakisa initiatives are capacity building. A number of people sitting in the audience have undergone MPA training under the WWF MPA training programme we have here in South Africa.

He further stated that the Management Training Course for South African MPA's and Critical Coastal Areas can be presented as two separate Courses ie;

- As a 22 day full course over 6 months or
- As a 5 day Introductory full time course

The original Training Course development was initiated after the State of MPA Management in SA Report (C Attwood and S Lemm) uncovered a few short falls listed below;

- o Lack of essential pro-active management of MPAs in South Africa
- o Lack of capacity within individuals and agencies with responsibility for MPA management
- Poor collaboration between responsible agencies
- Lack of resources
- o Relatively low levels of understanding of marine issues and legislation
- Lack of capacity to ensure compliance.

WWF made the decision to develop a Training Course to address these identified capacity shortfalls and *WWF Project – ZA 1360* was initiated to develop the course and material with the following objectives;

- o Development of a Training Process for the Improvement of Marine Protected Area Management
- Objectives were to develop an accredited training process and training model that would assist in developing appropriate operational plans for MPAs and enhance the competence of responsible individuals and institutions in

the management of MPAs

The Initial Phase was to have extensive discussions with a range of stakeholders responsible for MPA management to:

- Obtain buy-in from all stakeholders
- Develop a programme that met the needs of trainees
- Gain an understanding of the contexts in which MPA personnel operate, and to understand the institutional and other challenges agencies faced.
- Key Organisations were identified as WWF-SA, SANParks, MCM, EKZNW, UCT, (Environmental Evaluation Unit), and Marine Sciences Department, Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (now CapeNature), Oceanographic Research Institute

Problems and Issues faced

- Lots of useful training materials and other resources related to marine conservation issues had already been developed in recent years by a number of organisations. Many of these materials appeared to be appropriate to support the training of MPA managers, so why develop an additional training course?
- There was a need to develop a clear and consistent set of curriculum materials with which to guide the training
 process, and provide the main elements of the teaching and learning experience, and from which to guide access
 to existing materials.

The Management Training Course for South African MPA's and Critical Coastal Areas was developed in 2003 and designed into the following modules;

- Module 1: Understanding MPAs
- Module 2: Management Planning for MPAs
- Module 3: Marine Ecology
- o Module 4: Natural Resources Management
- Module 5: Engaging with Stakeholders
- Module 6: The Human Resources
- o Module 7: Assessing Management Effectiveness
- Module 8: Financial Planning and Management
- Module 9: Critical Coastal Areas and Issues

The full Course is presented over a 6 month period with the modules supplied for the 3-4 day contact sessions that take place once a month for the 6 month period at the various MPAs in who-evers jurisdiction the training programme was being presented.

The short introductory course is presented over 5 full day contact sessions with the submission of pre and post Introductory course assignments that are required using these same modules.

Full Training Course Development

- The original material for the MPA training course was developed in 2003 and 2004.
- The second edition with minor changes was in 2006
- The third edition was printed in 2008.
- In 2010, a major review and revision was done including new legislation and offshore MPAs, Mari culture and climate change
- Revision ensured that training focussed on competences of the WIO-COMPAS Certification programme

Introductory Course Development

- In 2006 a short simplified training session for staff members working in Eastern Cape Provincial Nature Reserves was developed
- In 2010 the Namibian Conservation Authority requested the development of a short MPA training programme for staff associated with the new Namibian Islands Marine Protected Area (NIMPA) and a condensed five day training programme that covered essential topics relating the Namibian Islands MPA was presented at Luderitz, Namibia.

Assessment for the Full Course (6 Months)

- Candidates have to complete 6 x Post Session Assignments to be completed during the non-contact sessions periods
- Compliance and Enforcement
- \circ Contingency plans
- Marine ecology

- Fishing and resource use
- Communication and education
- Monitoring and evaluation
- o Candidates have to submit a 1 x Course individual assignment
- o Candidates have to select and implement a specific management action in their MPA and report back

Accreditation

- Earliest development aligned with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) identification of Unit Standards, associated with conservation management training and other relevant fields.
- From the beginning the long course was registered as a University Short Course at the University of Cape Town and Rhodes University.

NQF Accreditation – Full Course

- 2008 CATHSETA approval for full course:
- o South African Wildlife College
- o 5 Unit Standards
- o 44 Credits at NQF level 5 (Diploma)
- 1 Training course
- Paperwork overload
- o SAWC Assessment tools not satisfactory
- New assessment tools required

Skills development levy need for formal credits needed for official certificates

NQF Accreditation – Introductory Course

- Introductory MPA Course also CATHSETA accredited:
- 1 Unit Standard
- o 4 Credits at NQF level 4
- o 1 Training course
- SAWC Assessment tools not satisfactory
- 33% of training time required for assessments

Train additional trainers to facilitate Full and Introductory courses.

Questions and Discussions

23.1 When the next course is run is it possible to subsidise the accommodation costs and who gets invited to participate in the Course?

Agencies on the ground will run a course and invite all departments, but they do not have funding. Request to DEA to coordinate and provide accommodation at minimal cost, also DEA have been contributing to the MPA training sector but the challenge is they only have enough funds to run one short course a year.

24. DAFF RESEARCH ON FISH AND FISHERIES IN MARINE AND ESTUARINE PROTECTED AREAS: MR. STEPHEN LAMBERTH (DAFF)

Mr S. Lamberth focused on Small Scale Subsistence Fishing monitoring in the Eastern Cape from Swartskops to Port Edward.

His talk structure would be as follows;

- o Langebaan Issues
- Small-scale fish & fisheries in the Eastern Cape
- Response of fish and fisheries to climate change
- Some concerns around research in MPAs Dwesa-Cwebe

Langebaan Challenges and Change

- Fish and fisheries research in Langebaan & Saldanha is limited
- There is almost no data past or present on harders or bycatch species caught by the gillnet & other fisheries Consequently:
- The gillnet Total Allowable Effort (TAE) is arbitrary and unfair
- The current zonation of Langebaan is arbitrary with no benefit to either fish, fishers or fisheries management
- o Gillnetting within the restricted area of the MPA never has and never will have an impact on the harder resource

or the by catch species.

Langebaan Current Effort

- TAE increased from 5 to be set at 10 right-holders since 2001
- o Used existing zonation to accommodate extra right-holders & effort
- o Originally divided into 5 from Langebaan and 5 from Stofbergsfontein, restricted to 2 and 1 nets respectively.
- Langebaan fishers restricted to Zone A and Saldanha Bay, Stofbergsfontein to Zone A and the Zone B restricted area.
- TAE has been exceeded by 2 right-holders since 2001 and recently a further 3 Interim Relief Permits resulting in a 50% increase in effort
- o Most gillnetters want access to the Zone B restricted area

Mr S Lamberth produced various slides on;

- Size Frequency distributions versus Gill net fishing Effort
- Harder (Liza richardsonii) Size frequencies 1999 vs 2012
- Harder (Liza richardsonii) Change in Mean size 1999 to 2012
- Comparisons between White Stumpnose, Elf and Smooth Hound Shark, Is seasonal movement influenced by feeding, with Smooth Hound Shark and White Stumpnose there is a decrease in the proportion of time spent inside the LMPA during winter indicating that it may have something to do with food availability or maybe other factors including predation

Langebaan the Reality

- 50 % increase in TAE has resulted in a 10 % to 20 % decline in mean size of Harders in Saldanha & Langebaan respectively (n = 16 700).
- Main by catch species of Elf, White Stumpnose & Smooth-hound shark protected in MPA for > 80 % of the time
- Existing zonation cannot accommodate additional effort.
- o All fishing, including gill netting should be excluded from the restricted and sanctuary areas Zones B & C.
- TAE of 10 not 15 right-holders should be adhered to

Mr S Lamberth presented further slides explaining;

- Eastern Cape shore & estuarine fishing: Total catches in numbers and tons per species with 95% confidence intervals denoted by error bars.
- Regional total catches in tons per species per year with 95% confidence intervals denoted by error bars.
- Compliance: Swartkops Port Edward
- Stock status for each species based on percentage spawner biomass (% SBR) of un fished levels. The error bars denote 95% confidence intervals derived from Monte-Carlo simulations. After Winker et al. 2015.
- $\circ \quad \text{Economic reality} \quad$
- Estuarine fish, fisheries response to climate change in the bioregion transition zones: Dwesa-Cwebe, Mbanyana -Mbashe and Goukou – Breede Estuaries
- Part of a multidisciplinary project: DAFF, SAIAB, CSIR, SAEON, SANBI, ORI, CapeNature, NMMU, SUN, UKZN, UCT, WITS
- Mr Lamberth went on to explain that SA has three coastal bio geographical regions, a cool temperate west coast with winter rainfall, a warm temperate southeast coast with bimodal rainfall throughout the year and a summer rainfall subtropical region. The transition zones between these regions are where biological and behavioural responses are first to be discernible. Many species at the edge of their range in these zones and this is where range shrinkage or expansion is first to become evident.

Predictions

- Abundance of cooler water fish at their northern limit of distribution will decrease whereas that of warmer water species will increase
- Fish subject to life-history bottlenecks (e.g. estuary dependence, late maturity) will be more sensitive to change than the generalists
- Fish stocks under intense exploitation will be more vulnerable to change than those under low fishing pressure
- We have established a multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional, long-term monitoring programme in both of the transition zones. From a fish perspective we are testing three broad predictions

Focusing on the Breede Estuary (Spotted Grunter)

Both tropical estuary-dependent and marine species are overwintering in the Breede Estuary. Spotted grunter are in the estuary-dependent group and are;

- o In a Tropical, warm temperate, West Indian Ocean
- \circ $\;$ An important subsistence and recreational species $\;$
- $\circ \quad \text{Spawns at sea}$
- o Estuary-dependent for 1st year of their life
- o "Spawning migration" to east coast subtropical waters

Now going to deal with two estuary-dependent species in detail, each with a completely different response to environmental change, Spotted Grunter also shows;.

- Evidence for stock separation?
- \circ It has increased in abundance to the south of its range, declined to the north
- Over last 15 years it has established a non-migratory breeding population in the cool/warm temperate transition zone?

Climate Summary

- There are more than 40 range extensions of tropical fish into estuaries in the warm/cool temperate transition zone
- The mostly erratic summer occurrences of marine species with high mortalities
- \circ Estuary-dependent species have persisted, some establishing new breeding populations
- o Fish with specialist niche requirements are more susceptible to change than opportunistic generalists
- Fish populations that are under intense exploitation are more susceptible to change than those under low fishing pressure
- o Spatial planning in fisheries will become more important in the future including the need for more no-take MPAs
- o Freshwater flow requirement and ecosystem studies will become crucial
- o Small-scale fisheries' resilience rests in their ability to move
- o Distributional changes not compatible with shift towards local-level fisheries management

While at Dwesa Cwebe the following was noted in a 24 hour period

- About 18 fishers fishing from the shore in the lower no-take 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- A ski-boat trolling rapala-type lures to catch kob in the lower no-take 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- About 8 fishers collecting prawn, crab and other bait in the lower no-take 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- A team of cast-netters using two large (approximately 5 m diameter) cast-nets in the no-take Mbanyana Estuary.
- About 8 fishers collecting prawn, crab and other bait in the no-take Mbanyana Estuary.
- About 6 shore-fishers (holiday visitors & locals) along the shore in the no-take MPA.
- About 5 individuals collecting rock-lobster, octopus and oysters in the no-take MPA.
- About 30 different individuals attempting to sell us fish and bait in the lower no-take 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- Five men pouring paraffin over the under-growth and setting fire to the indigenous forest along the Mbashe 10. Young men carrying snares along the banks of the lower no-take 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- One young man with a hunting dog team along the lower 3 km of the Mbashe Estuary.
- o About 200 head of cattle grazing in the Mbashe-Mbanyana area, extensive damage to estuarine intertidal
- Kob and fresh live oysters were served at dinner in the Haven Hotel.
- ECPTA, SAIAB acoustic receivers in the Mbashe Estuary found vandalized.

The following letter demonstrates the tension on the ground between the locals, Scientists and the MPA Management and this area needs to engage all Stakeholders to find a proper sound resolution Dear Nikki

We recently received a letter from members of the Hobeni community requesting that we do not to accommodate "scientists" and other fishermen visiting the hotel for the purposes of conducting research. In summary the community is opposed to research being conducted in the MPA for the following reasons:-

They maintain that research conducted has been used to justify the ongoing ban rather than to reopen fishing as was initially stated.

They question why local fishermen - in desperate need of work - are not being used to assist in the research. They object to the letter "24 hours in Dwesa-Cwebe MPA" sent by Steve Lambeth on 30 Sept 2013 claiming that many points made are untrue or distorted.

They maintain that if their "friends" the Grunter Hunters are not permitted to hold their annual catch and release

competition, then others should also not be permitted to catch and release in the MPA. As a result we regretfully hereby inform you that we need to cancel your booking and refund you deposit. An option may be to secure accommodation at Breezy Point. Yours sincerely Regards Grant Millar

Mr Lamberth concluded by sharing a letter written by the Hotel representative of Dwesa-Cwebe on behalf of Hobeni Community about their concerns of a scientist conducting research in the MPA. He was emphasising the challenges their research scientist experience in Eastern Cape especially in the Dwesa-Cwebe MPA because he said it is not an easy area to work in because of the community issues that have yet to be resolved.

Questions and Discussions

24.1 Referring to the letter, DAFF should approach the local compliance unit so that they can take action against these individuals.

The challenges have been going on since the proclamation of Dwesa-Cwebe similarly in Langebaan as well. The approach to date is that they haven't managed to come to any kind of conclusion or decision. They need the support of management to resolve the compliance issues.

24.2 Compliance issues don't get taken further to management.

The letter conveys the complexity of the issue that goes way beyond fisheries compliance. Referring to DEA and DAFF in 2012 it was identified that Dwesa-Cwebe was really in crisis, the lack of trust and the working relationship has broken down to a point where community members were killed by rangers as well as community members killing rangers. What other resources can be summoned up to bring in the necessary processes to address the problems? How can DAFF and DEA unlock the political support?

DAFF agreed on the need for political support but on the ground the rangers have done a lot to respect of the community needs but the problem is that it suits those who are non-complying and they do not participate in these management initiatives.

25. DAFF SMALL SCALE FISHERIES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: MR. VUYISANI JOZANA

Mr V. Jozana said that this policy has taken long to be approved and this initiative started way back in the late 90s but each and every stage when it was closer to the finality more issues would be raised.

The presentation was started with an introduction and background as follows;

- The Marine Living Resources Amendment Act 5 of 2014 recognizes small-scale fisheries as a sector.
- o It was promulgated in May 2014.
- It is yet to be proclaimed for implementation
- Amendment of regulations are in progress
- Implementation is planned for 2015/16 financial year

The Small Scale Fisheries Implementation Plan

- o Subsequent to the publication of the Policy in June 2012, the Department prepared an Implementation Plan.
- It focuses at the strategic level and identifies key priorities and success factors for implementation, as opposed to providing an operational manual.
- The purpose the implementation plan is to guide and direct the implementation of the small-scale fisheries sector policy by identifying what must be done, how, by whom, when and with what resources.

Small-Scale Fisheries Policy key pillars addressed in the implementation plan are;

- Providing access to fishing to small-scale fishing communities who have traditionally depended on the marine living resources for their livelihood.
- Identification, verification and registration of small-scale fishing communities and small-scale fishers and the demarcation of small-scale fishing areas or zones.
- Community-based approach to fishing rights allocation.
- o Multi-species approach in allocating fishing rights to small-scale fishing communities.
- o Co-management approach to managing the small-scale fisheries sector.

- Ensure the integrity of marine ecosystems and sustainability of the resource is not compromised.
- o Developmental approach to the small-scale fisheries sector.

The roadmap for rolling out the Small Scale Fisheries Policy is going to;

- Consult the Public on the Implementation Plan
- o Appoint an independent unit to identify, verify and register small-scale fishing communities.
- o Identify, verify and register small-scale fishers.
- o Identify and demarcate fishing areas or zones
- Finalise small-scale fishing regulations
- Finalise and align the Implementation Plan
- Finalize the identification, verification and registration of small-scale fishing communities, small-scale fishers and the demarcation of fishing areas or zones
- Finalise the final list of the small-scale fishing communities, small-scale fishers and the demarcation of fishing areas or zones
- Finalise appeals with regard to the identification, verification and registration of small-scale fishing communities, small-scale fishers and demarcation of fishing areas or zones
- o Assist the small-scale fishing communities to establish co-operatives with support from the DTI
- Assist the community-based legal entities to apply for small-scale fishing rights.
- Allocate small-scale fishing rights

Mr V Jozana presented a coastal map showing the coast line of SA divided up into sections called bread basket areas marked a, b, c, d and e.

Proposed Support Programs to Small Scale Fishers

Ensure that the small-scale fisheries sector realizes the meaningful benefits and the following support programs are proposed;

- Registration of community based legal entities (cooperatives)
- o Customized incentives through the Department of Trade and Industry
- Cold storage facilities in 12 fishing harbours
- Education and training of fishers
- Processing of fish products including packaging and branding
- Provision of processing facilities in strategic places
- $\circ \quad \text{Gear for fishing vessels} \\$
- Marketing of fish products (value addition and supply chain from catch-to-markets)
- o Integration of small-scale fisheries sector with current aquaculture strategy
- o Development of Small-Scale Fisheries developmental nodes
- \circ Integration into the master plans for the 12 fishing harbors in the Western Cape
- Customize fishing vessels.

Questions and Discussions

25.1 During the revision of the definition of Small-Scale Fishing it was formalised, it seems there is a move towards commercialising the Small-Scale Fishing sector. A request of clarity was raised since the policy and definition was revised.

Before the Amendment Act there was only one line which was mentioning Subsistence Fishing and it was a big mistake which was acknowledged by the department to exclude this type of fishing sector. When developing the implementation of Small Scale Fishing policy they will look into that. The approach is yes they have to commercialise the sector.

25.2 How will this impact on the TAC?

There will be an impact, there is a certain percentage that was set aside so that this sector can benefit although it is not yet finalised, but the approach is that in each fisheries sector that is close to the Small Scale Fishing sector there has to be a reservation for a certain percentage that has to be accommodated because the fishers from this sector is from previously disadvantaged communities.

25.3 How does the Small Scale Fishing Policy impact on MPA management?

It is clear that if an area in an MPA is a no-take zone it applies to all fishing sectors and if it is a controlled zone it also applies to all fishing sectors which means there won't be an impact because the rules in no take areas apply to all fishing sectors.

25.4 The Small Scale fishing Sector is being commercialised, will that apply to poor people? What about size

limit?

There are conditions which are set up in each fisheries sector and there is an Act that is already in place. The approach at present is to set up cooperatives which will have their own constitution. The approach is for the resource to be co-managed and if somebody contravenes the Act the Constitution will apply their disciplinary code to the offender. There is going to be a monitoring plan as well as the SCMC plan.

25.5 Setting up Small Scale Fisheries to fail because the population size of fish is not sustainable enough. *All the issues to the policy have been considered.*

25.6 A question was raised to the group if they were aware that in the early 2000 a process was undergone and the EEU developed a very comprehensive co-management training manual translated into English, Afrikaans and Xhosa. Will it be possible to source that information?

When they were developing the Small Scale Fishing policy there was so many things which contributed to the development process. The department was taken to court by the community where there was an order which stated that the sector had to be addressed.

25.7 In terms of KwaZulu Natal co-management structures that are existing.

Legally they do not have Small Scale Fishers they have an interim relief fishers who fall between subsistence and commercial. What the service provider will be doing is the evaluation of the existing structures.

25.8 Did they look at setting a threshold?

Yes they do have the data, the monitoring programme and the interim relief. They have a service provider that will assist them in collating the data for the Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape, for Kwazulu Natal there is an agency that is currently doing the work.

26. INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT- PRIORITIES AND UPDATES: MR. XOLA MKEFE (DEA)

Mr X. Mkefe's presentation outline was as follows;

- Progress on the WG8 2014/15 MINTECH HIGH LEVEL PRIORITIES
- 2014/15 Working Group 8 progress report
- 2015/16 Working Group 8 work plan

The MINTECH high level priorities progress was on target and the Working Groups key areas were;

- Coastal conservation strategies and pollution management (WG8) NCMP developed and Dumping at Sea Regulations published
- o Blue Economy (WG 8) Development of an Oceans White Paper and Oceans Lab

2014/2015 Working Group 8 Report - Coastal Conservation Strategies – Progress On target The First Focus area

The Development of a National Coastal Management Programme NCMP

- o Output was develop a NCMP
- o Status/Progress the NCMP was developed and will be launched in March 2015

The Second Focus area

Develop Provincial Coastal committees (PCC's)

• **Output** - That all Coastal Provinces develop a PCC

o Status/Progress - All 4 Coastal Provinces have a functional PCC.

Coastal Pollution Management

The First Focus area

The implementation of Projects/Actions in support of the NPOA on land based activities

- o Output The Regulations were published on Chapter 8 of the ICMA
- Status/Progress Report The draft Dumping at Sea Regulations were presented and approved by MINMECH and a submission and the notice to Gazette the draft Coastal Waters Discharge Regulations for comment has been submitted for Ministerial approval in December 2014

Second Focus area

The Contingency Planning for Oil Spill Emergencies

- **Output -** To update the 1 Contingency plan for the Knysna zone and hold an exercise and training workshop
- Status/Progress Report A Stakeholder work shop to discuss the draft Plan was held and we had a successful Exercise and Training Workshop.
- Other Outputs To assess the Applications for Coastal Waters Discharge Permits under Section 69 of the ICM

Act and issue recommendations

• Status/Progress - 61 applications were received by 31st May 2014 and only 11 were complete.

Coastal Biodiversity Conservation

First Focus area is;

Expansion/re zoning of Coastal MPA's

- o Output Consultation would be initiated with external and internal stakeholders
- Status/Progress This is non Phakisa MPA expansion, Addo Regs with the Minister, Robberg, Gouwkamma, Bettys Bay Regs on EDMS, Dwesa Cwebe closed for public comment and comments are being complied, Phakisa MPA's process started with key stakeholders more than 30 meetings held since the end of the Labs.

The Second Focus area

The Management and expansion of off shore MPA's

• **Output -** The Management arrangement with DAFF was taken through the Phakisa Compliance and Enforcement initiative and a draft letter of intent was drawn up with the French

The Third Focus area

The Conservation and Management of Estuaries

- **Output** That the reviewed Draft EMP's were aligned to Protocol
- Status/Progress A number of draft EMP's have been reviewed and handed over to the Managing Authorities

Ocean Conservation Management

 Two focus areas were presented and the first one is the Development of an Oceans White paper, the Output was to develop a White paper on Oceans Conservation and Management and the Status/Progress on this focus area is that Operation Phakisa has been launched by the President (Unlocking the economic potential of the Oceans), the Oceans Labs took place in Durban from July till mid-August 2014 and post lab consultations continue

The 2015/2016 Working Group 8 - Work Plan is going to;

- Implement a National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP)
- Implement initiatives to combat marine pollution from land-based activities and management of effluent discharges into the Coastal and Estuarine environment ;
- o Monitor Coastal Water Quality
- o Establish a network of MPAs and effective management of Estuaries
- o Develop the Oceans Act and the MSP
- o Establish an Oceans and Coastal Information Management System

The 2015/2016 Coastal Conservation Strategy is;

Focus and sub focus area

NCMP Implementation

- Actions DEA O&C Develop a guide to the rehabilitation and stabilization of Dunes (Cost R 250 000.00) and the implementation of a Coastal Access strategy (Cost R 500 000.00)
- Outputs DEA O&C Guideline developed and three (3) identified sites for priority national coastal access implemented
- \circ Target date for the above is March 2016
- **Performance Indicators are** the Guide to Dune Rehabilitation and Stabilization is developed and that the National Coastal Access priority sites be implemented.

Coastal Pollution Management Strategy

First Focus and Sub focus area

Implementation of initiatives to combat marine pollution from land based sources

- Actions Complete assessment of coastal effluent disposal and review of prior authorisations.
- **Outputs -** Final report produced with 100% of effluent disposal pipelines and previous authorisations reviewed.
- o Responsible Departments DEA, DWS, DAFF, NNR, Municipalities and the Private sector
- o Funding Required R 900 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- Performance Indicators Monthly project reports; Workshop reports; Reports on outfall pipelines and authorisations.

Second Focus Area – Actions

Develop an assessment framework for discharges and discharge requirements/limits

- o Outputs Draft assessment framework; Recommendations for determining effluent standards/limits
- **Responsible Departments** DEA in consultation with DWS in the case of estuarine discharges.
- Funding Required DEA R 400 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- **Performance Indicators** -. Monthly project reports; Final proposed assessment framework and recommended requirements

Third Focus and Sub focus area

Monitoring of Coastal Water quality

- o Actions Develop a National Oceans and Coasts Water Quality Monitoring Programme
- **Outputs** Programme developed and 3 priority areas monitored
- **Responsible Departments** DEA, DWS, Scientific institutions, NGOs.
- Funding Required R 3 200 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- Performance Indicators WQM Programme document, monitoring reports.

Coastal Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

First Focus and Sub focus area

Proclamation of a network of MPA and effective management of Estuaries

- Actions Consultation workshops with external and internal stakeholders: For Phakisa and non-Phakisa MPAs
- **Outputs** Draft regulations of MPAs identified for expansion and zonation
- o Responsible Departments DEA supported by SANBI, EKZNW, SANParks and MPA agencies.
- **Funding Required** DEA Funding R30 million, and contribution of Managing Authorities Target date is March 2019
- o Performance Indicators DEA Funding R30 million, and contribution of Managing Authorities

Second Focus Area – Actions

Finalize MPA co-ordinates and Expand the Area under MPAs in Sq KM

- **Outputs** Total area of EEZ under MPAs increased by 5% to 53594.15 KM2
- Responsible Departments DEA supported by DAFF, SANBI, EKZNW, ECPTA & CN
- Funding Required Vessel time for MPA surveys and target date is 53594.15 KM2 under MPAs by 2019 (ie 5%EEZ)
- Performance Indicators -. A network of Phakisa MPAs, gazetted by 2019

Third Focus Area – Actions

Develop 2 estuary management plans; Support responsible management authorities developing, finalizing (adoption process) and implementing EMPs

- **Outputs** 2 estuary management plans developed
- Responsible Departments DEA, Provincial agencies, and municipalities
- Funding Required R 600 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- Performance Indicators -. Situation Assessment Reports & EMPs

Ocean Conservation Strategy and Information Management System First Focus and Sub focus area

Development of the Oceans Bill and the MSP

- Actions Report on analysis of legislative framework on ocean governance in SA finalised, implementation Plan for the Ocean management policy developed, economic opportunities (Labs) in the Ocean developed
- Outputs Ocean management, policies, plans, frameworks and regulations developed
- Responsible Departments OC-DEA
- o Funding Required R1 500 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- **Performance Indicators** National framework on Marine Spatial planning for South Africa Submitted to the Minister

Second Focus and Sub focus Area

Establish an Oceans and Coastal Information Management System)

- Actions Finalise DEA & CSIR Contracting arrangement
- Outputs Signed contracting arrangement DEA & CSIR
- Responsible Departments DEA, CSIR
- Funding Required Nil and target date is March 2016
- Performance Indicators -. Signed contracting arrangement DEA & CSIR

Third Focus Area – Actions

Finalise project plan & Implement Phase I stages of information management system development.

- o Outputs Oceans and Coast Core ICT System with Decision Tools Capabilities
- Responsible Departments DEA, DST, SANSA, CSIR
- o Funding Required R 5 400 000.00 and target date is March 2016
- Performance Indicators -. Online website/ core content management system implemented

Mr Mkefe ended his presentation by making reference to the progress at Dwesa Cwebe and Tsitsikama showing a map of the Dwesa Cwebe proposed rezoned opened area between the two estuaries currently being processed/discussed and the progress on Tsitsikama's way forward was as follows;

- o Update list of Task Team Members and their contact details
- Have a 2 Day Workshop on the 2007 Proposal 5,6/03/2014
- \circ $\;$ Setting of time frames for feedback and updates $\;$
- Submission to DEA-MINISTER- (August/September-2015)
- o Draft Regulations Gazetted for public comment (Nov/Dec 2015)

Questions and Discussions

26.1 Request for feedback on the Namaqua MPA because it is still not proclaimed.

Namaqua MPA was first proposed around 1976 and they have been trying to get it proclaimed. The MPA has lots of difficulties and complications mainly because of De-Beers, diamond mining and other leases on the coast in that area. It was decided to put Namaqua MPA with Operation Phakisa and it is seen as a priority and it will be considered without major problems and there are no major community challenges. It is already managed as an MPA by SANParks although it is not proclaimed yet.

26.2 Request of small adjustments in the no-take zone in the TMNP MPA which is disadvantaging the community in the area.

SANParks Mr P. Gordon to send DEA a formal request with a problem statement and the coordinates relating to the area concerned. Mr Mkefe's Department will manage the stakeholder engagement process as well as engaging the community and the scientists.

27. DEA: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: Mr. XOLELA WELLEM

Mr X. Wellem informed everyone that they are enforcing coastal related legislations and the key focus areas for his presentation was on the following:

Responsibility of the Oceans and Coast Directorate - Enforcement

- Enforcement of Oceans & Coast related legislations ICMA, PAA
- o Develop, maintain and improve collaborative relationships with key stakeholders
- Build NEM: ICM Enforcement Capacity (EMI Training and Workshops)
- o Strategic NEM:ICM Enforcement Engagement

The legislative Mandate of the Directorate is the;

- Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No.24 Of 2008)
- Protected Areas Act (Act No.57 Of 2003) Sec 43 Of MLRA Moved To PAA
- National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 Of 1998)
- o All related Regulations

The enforcement role of the Directorate in MPA's can be to;

- Enforce related legislations and permit conditions
- \circ $\,$ Plan operations jointly with the various management agencies
- Review enforcement reports against work plans / targets
- Assist in planning of enforcement interventions with partners
- Report state of compliance to legislations within MPAs (complaints register to compared between different years / periods / enforcement interventions number of night/day patrols, inspections, joint operations)

The role that Agencies can play are;

Doing Compliance inspections

- Carrying out Enforcement patrols
- Planning and doing joint operations
- Creating awareness
- Reporting crime incidents
- Providing feedback based on their work plan

Enforcement Interventions

- RESPOND TO COMPLAINTS: Process ICM Act related complaints through National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Information System (NECEIS)
- DRAFT AND ISSUE COMPLIANCE NOTICES Pre-notices, Notices and Directives
- INVESTIGATIONS: Draft preliminary investigation reports, compile dockets, secure and present evidence in court for prosecution

The Directorate have collaborative relationships with SAMSA, SAPS, Fisheries, NPA, Provinces and Municipalities, Relevant National Departments and Management Agencies

Questions and Discussions;

27.1 When there is complaint for example driving on the beach, illegal development, one of the agencies reported that they normally report those to DEADP by sending a complaint form. They reported that although they have an EMI course they do not have appointment cards to implement.

In terms of administrative notices they should be issued by Grade1 EMI and Mr Mzondeleli Dlulani is a Grade1 EMI. If a complaint it is reported it should be reflected in the quarterly reports because the Department want to keep national statistics of all incompliance events in the country. If there is an urgent important matter agencies can come to DEA: OC Enforcement and submit their report for assistance.

28. COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT IN MPA DEVELOPMENTS: MR. PHUMZILE MJEKULA (DWESA-CWEBE)

Mr P. Mjekula started by introducing himself saying he is the member of the CPA. He complained about not receiving any joy from the MPA when the MPA was completely closed. He says that he can now see progress, things are changing. He requested government to take Dwesa-Cwebe seriously because it is really in a crisis. He requested as well that when MPA Managers take actions and make decisions in and around Dwesa-Cwebe that they include the community because the communities are the ones who have the historical knowledge of the area. Lastly he concluded by requesting government to provide them with training.

Questions and Discussions

28.1 What are the reasons for the community not benefiting from the MPA?

The Community notice boats inside the MPA fishing whereas on the coastline they are not allowed or permitted to fish.

Mr Mjekula made a comment that as the community they have managed to educate their children through the sale of resources that they harvest from the ocean and the MPA itself.

28.2 There are processes and progress done to resolve the Dwesa-Cwebe issue, are the community not happy with the progress made?

Some of the processes done as well as the research conducted by government was seen by the community as being positive and they are satisfied because they can see progress.

28.3 What does the community think are the solutions that will work for them?

During the social impact study the community was asked to identify the areas they wanted to be opened and they pointed those areas and the one area was the Mbashe River/Estuary area which remains closed

29. HUMAN DIMENSIONS WORKSHOP

Laila from Masifundise introduced their organization and its mission.

Masifundise Development Trust works with previously disadvantaged and traditional fishing communities who are dealing with the impact of the past and the current fishing management regime and how this has affected their social culture and the communities economic situation, the objective is to contribute towards the eradication of poverty by advocating for people's social and economic rights in particularly with regards to access of marine resources.

Their mission is to facilitate mobilisation and organisation of fishing communities at the grass roots level, in order for communities to become empowered and capable of taking part in political and economic decision making processes. This will facilitate good governance at Municipality level and enable fishing communities to secure their social, economic, and political rights.

World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) is a mass-based social movement of small-scale fisher people from across the world, founded on 21 November 1997 in New Delhi, India, by a number of mass-based organisations from the Global South. WFFP was established in response to the increasing pressure being placed on small-scale fisheries, including habitat destruction, anthropogenic pollution, and encroachment on small-scale fishing territories by the large scale fishing fleets, illegal fishing and overfishing. Years later climate change was added to the list of threats that WFFP addresses in its work.

WFFP has 29 member organisations from 23 countries and represents over 10 million fisher people from all over the world. WFFP supports its members to strengthen their organisational capacities, and it advocates for the rights of fisher people to access and manage fisheries resources, for human rights and for the protection of natural biodiversity. WFFP also represents the interests of its constituencies at regional and international levels.

WFFP has built strong alliances and solidarity between fisher peoples across the world (both internally and with other organisations) and succeeded in placing the human rights of fisher peoples on the agenda of UN Conferences of the Parties (Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity), World Commission on Food Security (CFS) and at the level of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Through alliances with other organisations (see section 4.2), WFFP was instrumental in advocating for and securing the implementation of the first Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries (co-hosted by the FAO and co-funded by the Government of Norway).

Members of the community were also given time to address the forum, Norton said they live along the Coastal area of a Lagoon but during apartheid time they were removed and the area was zoned to Zone B and are not allowed to fish there, but though the area is closed for fishing, there are three white men from Church Haven who are permitted to fish. He further mentioned that there have been studies done there and they were not consulted and therefore do not agree with Stephen Lamberth's findings/outcome that there is a decline in fish size, as they as fishers do not see any decrease in fish size. They see benefits of SANParks in terms of employment of rangers and people working at Duinepos etc.

A member from Coastal links at Dwesa Cwebe was also given an opportunity to speak and said that from 1999 since the formation of the MPA, the community felt in the dark and their future was doomed. Their opportunities and livelihoods depended on the ocean so they approached the government for help, the community sees the MPA as oppression to make them poor. The community is now grateful to the government for taking on some of their issues. The community has hope that the killings will stop now that the gazette is out and the community is not against the MPA but needs to be part of and be involved in the MPA management. He urges the department to go to Dwesa Cwebe and teach the community about the MPA and its benefits. We wish that the budget can also be used to fund projects around Dwesa even outside of MPA.

Sithembiso Shange a community member from KZN said it takes him 3 hours to get to the nearest town and he is grateful that he managed to come because he almost could not make due to transport problems, the person who used to assist him with a lift was arrested by EKZNW for parking close to the sea and he was fined R 2 500.00. In Kosi Bay there is an area regulated by EKZNW, and there are some regulations that as fisherman they were not aware of, 3 years ago he was caught with tourists and EKZNW wanted to arrest them. Banganek 1 to 26 falls under the MPA, when they take tourists to the area beyond the MPA they still arrest them for parking in that area and are being harassed by EKZNW and the tourists are now scared to come and this affects their livelihoods.

Thomas Nkuna from Big 5 thanked Mr Jozana's presentation on the Small Scale fisheries Sector as it gave him hope, however they still feel some form of oppression and last year they had a march to EKZNW, they have interacted with the municipality to try and communicate with EKZNW as their rangers beat them up and use teargas. They are never consulted when there are new developments and EKZNW had fenced some areas and removed people. Masifundise would like to see more communities being engaged in decision making and planning.

The following comments were noted

Masifundise is urged to work with both communities and management authorities.

Copies of the Human Dimension Guidelines were circulated

A Member of the Dwesa Community Property Association (Mr Mjekula) said as a community they have not benefited from the MPA, he said he is not complaining when he says that as they were closed from getting anywhere near to the MPA but now they see the road and the possibility of being allowed. He urged the government to take Dwesa seriously as there's a major crisis there, people are dying and bullets are flying and the communities should be involved and be exposed to training and would like to be consulted about studies being conducted in that area.

The following questions were noted

29.1 Why do you say we have benefited from the MPA? As we sit in our communities we see boats fishing but we are not allowed to fish on the coastline.

There has been research on community needs and how the community feels and some of the questions that were questioned through the researchers seem to have been answered through this process. The Dwesa Community has identified areas of interest.

30. <u>GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING HUMAN DIMENSIONS INTO MPA PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT</u> <u>PROFESSOR MEARLE SOWMAN; UCT EEU</u>

What has informed the development of the guidelines

Extensive literature review – other relevant guidelines (e.g. IUCN, WIOMSA, WWF), technical reports, academic papers, NGO and CBO reports on MPAs, park management plans and SIA studies Information from project case studies that focused on particular human dimensions Interactions with relevant government officials, park officials and managers Review of guidelines by DEA, WWF and 3 conservation agencies

Key Requirements for the Guidelines

Simple

Accessible to MPA managers, conservation agencies, relevant gov officials, NGOs, community workers Provide guidance on substantive HDs and processes

Fit with existing conservation planning, management and decision making processes

Illustrative Planning and Management Cycle Process



While different MPA management agencies have adopted slightly different approaches to planning and management and review of their MPAs, most have adopted the Management effectiveness framework (Hocking et al, 2006). <u>Structure of Guidelines</u> The guidelines for integrating human dimensions into MPA planning and management is divided into two is?

The guidelines for integrating human dimensions into MPA planning and management is divided into two ie' **Section A**

The Guidelines

Background: Human Dimensions of Protected Areas

Steps for identifying understanding and integrating Human Dimensions into MPA planning and management Key considerations for implementation

Section B

Supporting information

Fact Sheets; Unpacking the Human Dimensions

Key references and recommended reading

Section 1 Back Ground

Background and Rationale for the guidelines

International and national policy frameworks and obligations (CBD, FAO Code of Conduct, UNDRIPs) *Ecosystems approach, people-centred, participatory, decentralised, context specific, adaptive* Adopts an ecosystems approach and a human rights-based approach Explains human dimensions

The Human System is made up of 5 Sectors (Social, Economic, Cultural, Political and Governance) Social Sector

- Gender, class, ethnicity
- Social cohesion and conflicts
- o Attitudes, perception, beliefs and values
- o Goals
- o Social vulnerabilities

Economic Sector

- o Poverty
- o Sustainable Livelihoods
- o Employment
- $\circ \quad \text{Income and Assets} \\$
- $\circ \quad \text{Markets and Trade}$
- Food Security
- \circ $\,$ Ecosystem goods and services

Cultural Sector

- o Customary Fishing Practises and Rights
- Traditional and Local knowledge
- o Sense of Place
- Way of life
- o Culture and Cultural Heritage
- o History

o Spiritual practises and sacred sites

- **Political Sector**
- o Equity
- o Rights to access and manage Resources
- o Tenure
- o Representation and Legitimacy
- Benefits and Losses
- o Politics
- o Patronage

Governance Sector

Community Organization

- Stakeholder participation
- Information flow and communication
- Policies and Laws
- Enforcement and Compliance

Historical research enables one to trace a narrative of the past and to understand the ways in which a community or place has changed over time. Enquiry into the history of a place allows a deeper understanding of the social, economic, cultural and political fabric of a community.

History and MPAs

Research shows that where MPAs have been implemented without adequate understanding of the history of marine use in the area, or where local people's historical ties to the land and resources have not been taken into account, these conservation initiatives have yielded poor results in terms of achieving conservation ideals, and have also failed to build strong partnerships with the communities affected. Understanding the history of communities living adjacent to an MPA is vital in ensuring that conservation objectives are met while, at the same time, human rights are protected.

Benefits of understanding history in MPA planning

Historical context will enable MPA managers to do the following:

- o Understand why, and how, people resist, negotiate or accept MPAs in their communities
- Appreciate how people have used the land and resources in the MPA and adjacent area, and how this has changed over time

Understand which sites have historical significance to surrounding communities through, for example:

- o Spiritual, ancestral and cultural ties
- \circ $\;$ Customary use of marine resources and land
- Use of land for recreational purposes
- o Dependence on land for livelihoods

The Process



Step 2.2 Identify stakeholders and do stakeholder analysis



- Participation at JPMs 0 Step 5: Gather info and conduct in-depth assessments Step 5.1 Identify key knowledge gaps Step 5.2 Identify who will conduct studies in-house expertise? specialist consultants? can we develop TOR? Step 5.3 Select methods to conduct assessments 0 Several methods for assessing Human Dimensions Eg Cost -benefit analysis, SIAs, participatory rural appraisal 0 Step 5.4 Assessment of key issues and impacts (bit like an EIA) • Can be positive or negative, specialist assigns significance using set of criteria - e.g. severity, magnitude, duration, reversibility 0 JPT considers info/assessments and whether significance rating ok Step 6: Identification and Evaluation of different management scenarios JPT present findings of studies to stakeholders for discussions 0 Discuss and debate various management scenarios 0 Identify potential risks, costs and benefits and trade -offs 0 Evaluation of management proposals in light of assessment and vision, goals agreed to by stakeholders 0 0 This is not an objective technical exercise but involves subjective value judgements and trade-offs that cannot easily be reduced or easily quantified - stakeholders must be part of this process With knowledge and understanding acquired, though facilitated discussions and negotiations - should lead to 0 consensus Conflict resolution methods may need to be employed 0 Step 7: Develop or review management plan Objective: to develop an agreed plan Agreed vision, goals, objectives and indicators 0 Identify appropriate strategies and activities 0 Agreed governance arrangements – forum, committees 0 Set out conflict resolution mechanisms 0 Mechanisms for on-going community engagement 0 Set out monitoring protocol 0 Compliance and enforcement 0 Identify CD requirements 0 Determine resources required 0 Step 8: Monitoring and evaluation and adaptation Develop M & E program (participatory) 0 Determine who monitors, what resources, who analyses data and how it informs revisions of MP 0 Plan for periodic review and evaluation 0 NB to feedback results to stakeholder forum, and adapt management strategies 0 **Section 3 Implementation** • Political commitment Access to financial and human resources Awareness raising 0 Training and capacity building 0 Piloting the guidelines 0 Factsheets: Poverty Poverty refers to the lack of opportunities, empowerment and security experienced by households or individuals. Poverty is a complex, dynamic and multi-dimensional concept that is often perceived differently by different stakeholders. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defines poverty in five core dimensions: 1. Economic capabilities: the ability to earn an income, acquire assets and consume goods and services,
 - Economic capabilities: the ability to earn an income, acquire assets and consume goods and services which determines food security, social status, material well-being and access to physical and financial resources
 - 2. Human capabilities: the level of health, education, nutrition and access to shelter, clean water and

sanitation

- 3. **Political capabilities:** access to human rights, freedom of speech and participation in public policies, plans or programs
- 4. **Socio-cultural capabilities**: the ability to participate as a member of a community and gain social status, dignity and other cultural concepts valued by the community
- Protective capabilities: the resilience of an individual or community to withstand economic or external shocks. By measuring poverty one determines whether households or individuals have the abilities or resources to meet their needs.

The **poverty line** refers to the threshold below which a given household or individual will be classified as poor.

END OF PRESENTATIONS

31. THIRD DAY FIELD TRIP AND FEEDBACK SESSION

The third day delegates went on a field trip with WCNP MPA vessels and on their return the 2015 MPA FORUM was closed after a feedback session where all groups gave feedback on raised topics from the 2014 MPA FORUM